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COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising copy (changes or new advertisements) should reach us Saturday Morning to insure insertion in the issue of the following week.

For the first issue in the month we should receive copy by Friday Morning of the week preceding.

In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record Mr. Hugh M. McCormick of the Carolina Copper Co. of Detroit, Mich., who has for several years been buying lands in Western North Carolina, writes:

I am glad to note that you are dealing with the broad questions of education and the race problem, instead of merely touching upon new institutions.

RULE OF THE FIT IN ORGANIZED LABOR.

Baltimore representatives of the intelligence of the American Federation of Labor have given a sharp and much-needed rebuke to those elements in the Federation of Labor who would use that organization for purposes foreign to the best interests of organized labor and threatening to disrupt it. At its last meeting the local Federation of Labor undertook to institute a boycott against certain candidates for political offices. The inspiration of this boycott was impertinent and foolhardy, to say nothing about its being directly contrary to the policy of conservative, and, therefore, successful trades-unions. The action of the Federation was promptly repudiated by Baltimore Typographical Union No. 12, which denounced it as a gross usurpation of authority, as inimical to the public welfare, and as incompatible with our theory of government. In its formal declaration, signed by Mr. W. J. Hanafin, president, and Mr. E. J. Burgan, secretary, the Typographical Union sketches the policy of common sense and Americanism, which, followed by certain trades-unions, and especially the Typographical Union, have given them a position of well-deserved respect from the community and of practical usefulness to their membership, and compares their sensible activity in public affairs with pernicious practices of bodies which bring organized labor into disrepute among

persons inclined to judge parts by the whole. It says:

There are central labor unions, we regret to say, that devote little or no time to such matters except when an election is pending. Then a surprising interest, born over night—and the astounded members of the supporting unions are brazenly told they should, or must, vote for this candidate or against this party, and without adequate explanation of why they should heed the illegal and impudent "instruction." In such cities the "labor movement" is usually regarded as a synonym for "graft," and to be a "leader" in it is to be regarded as a political fakir and high-binder by men of affairs. Loyalty to the principle of the solidarity of labor might compel the Typographical Union to affiliate with such a central body, while patiently hoping and working for better things. Meantime, rest assured it would protect the political rights of its members and do what it could to keep its escutcheon clean.

There are extremes of evil to which loyalty to the principle of solidarity of labor cannot lead the men whose intelligence should dominate organized labor. Not many months ago, when the American Federation of Labor attempted to force the Typographical Union of Chicago to violate its business contract, the International Typographical Union took a hand and promptly compelled Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, to recede. The threat of withdrawal of the International Typographical Union from the American Federation of Labor was too portentous. Carried into effect, it would undoubtedly have wrecked the Federation. So, the lesson of the Baltimore Typographical Union will be beneficial if it is followed up by action, declaring that the principle of the solidarity of labor involves the rule of the fit in organized labor.

Advertisements of Southern localities offering special advantages for the location of manufacturing enterprises will be found on pages 72 and 73.

ON THE UPWARD TREND.

Hon. W. Q. Cole, State auditor of Mississippi, has collected a number of statistics bearing upon the material advancement of his State during the past three years. These figures show that between 1899 and 1902 the assessed valuation of realty increased \$32,139,192, of personalty \$16,289,257, and of railroads \$4,284,768, a total of \$52,713,217. The railroad mileage increased 285 miles, the number of State banks 37, their capital \$1,686,270, surplus \$429,049, undivided profits \$470,217, and deposits \$6,468,241. The appropriations for common schools increased \$306,575, for colleges \$336,223, for eleemosynary institutions \$110,899, and for pensions \$126,475. For the three years the bonded debt of the State decreased from \$1,003,000 to \$603,000, in spite of the steady increases in general appropriations, and in spite of an appropriation of more than \$1,000,000 for the Statehouse. The State tax levy has been reduced from six and one-half mills to six mills on each dollar of assessed property. Mississippi's convicts are not only self-supporting, but are covering money into the State treas-

ury, the net income from this source for this year being estimated at \$100,000.

These figures reflect prosperity in State government and in corporate and private enterprises, which is bound to become greater with the maintenance on the part of the legislature of the progressive spirit which has characterized the administration of Governor Longino, and which has been manifested signally in the establishment of a successful textile school and a special experiment station in the piney-woods section supplemental to the work of the experiment station at the State Agricultural College.

CHOP LOGIC IN SOCIOLOGY.

An illustration of the unfathomable stupidity of some writers who attempt to discuss business questions is given in a recent article in a religious paper, which, in attempting to defend a minister who organized a Texas oil company, now bankrupt, said:

But in the course of events, and without any fault of the president or any other officer of the company, the wells, maybe only a part of them, began to fail. Then the company felt the tightening grip, as all independent companies must necessarily do, of the giant and seemingly unscrupulous corporation, the Standard Oil Co., the praises of whose chief man, Mr. Rockefeller, the brethren are not slow to sing. Through the heartless greed of this great trust, that has shattered its thousands of private fortunes that it might give its millions to education while making its tens of millions by increasing the price of the oil burned by the poor of the land, while these same brethren sing its praises—through its greed the San Jacinto Company was sunk, being unable to fill its contracts at the high prices which the Standard had brought about.

The San Jacinto Company made contracts for future delivery of thousands of barrels, probably millions, at a few cents a barrel, expecting that its "gusher" would last forever. The "gusher" ceased to gush, and so it had no oil with which to fill these contracts. How, then, could any action of the Standard Company possibly prevent its delivery of what it did not have? Of course, the Standard Oil Co. might just as well have been charged with having destroyed all the "gushers" as with having had anything whatever to do with the failure of this company or the failure of any other Texas oil enterprise. To attempt to shirk the responsibility of a business failure due in part to lack of business management and in part to the complete change of the Texas oil situation is not the part of brave men. And yet that is what many have done. When the Texas "gushers" were struck the Standard Oil Co. and other users of crude oil became large purchasers, buying it very naturally as low as possible, but as the supply decreased the price advanced, and they had to pay much higher figures. The idea of supposing that the Standard Oil Co. caused an advance in the price of the oil which they had to buy is too absurd to discuss, and yet this is just about on a par with much of the stuff that is printed on such subjects, and the great public is supposed to swallow it all as gospel

truth. Regarding the particular Texas oil company and its organizer which the religious paper seeks to defend, the Manufacturers' Record of June 13, 1901, published an editorial criticism against an advertisement which the company was carrying in many religious papers, and in which we said:

On its face this looks dishonest—certainly it is very misleading, and yet its officers, we are sure, did not so intend it. But it is the wildest and most visionary advertisement of an oil company which we have ever seen. Nobody knows how long these gushers will last as gushers, but every sane man knows that it is worse than folly to estimate such fabulous profits. If all the gushers continued for a year at their present capacity it would be impossible within that period to establish a market for the oil at any price or to create the facilities for handling it. The Texas oil situation is one of the greatest propositions ever submitted to the business world, but necessarily investments in oil stocks are speculative, and no one should invest who cannot afford to lose the money he puts in. Where there are chances for very large profits, there must be corresponding risks of loss. The oil business of Texas will doubtless create many fortunes, but no "gusher" will yield \$9,000,000 profits a year, and Mr. Rockefeller's fortune is hardly a fair or honest basis on which to calculate what Texas companies may do. Such misleading statements coming from men of honest intent are much worse than if from dishonest men, because they must inevitably react and do much harm to the authors, to the investors and to all legitimate business interests.

The inevitable result has followed, and now the bankruptcy of the company is falsely charged to the Standard Oil Co. If other charges against the Standard Oil Co. are as groundless as this—and doubtless many of them are—a good illustration is given of how incompetent men try to excuse their failures by charging them to others.

MISEDUCATION ABOUT THE SOUTH.

In an editorial on Southern education the New York Mail and Express, in its issue of March 25, did, we believe unintentionally, an injustice to the South. It said:

The whites, upon whom lies the greater part of the burden of educating the negro, as well as themselves, have certainly done nothing great for their own race in these last thirty years.

The Mail and Express does not define "great," but it may be well to recall the fact that between 1870 and 1900, according to the estimates in the report of the United States commissioner of education for 1901, the former slave-holding States increased their annual expenditures for white schools from \$9,605,158 to \$29,370,011, and for negro schools from \$780,306 to \$6,035,550, the total expenditures between 1870 and 1901 having been for white schools \$528,842,209 and for negro schools \$121,184,568—a total of \$650,026,877.

The editorial of the Mail and Express shows that it has evidently based its conclusions upon literature of the Southern Education Scheme involving amateurish and inadequate weighing of the census figures as well as general unfitness for the task it essays. This is revealed in the sentence:

The census figures show that there were

more illiterate negroes in the United States in 1900 than there were in 1870—not a larger proportion, but a larger total number.

The census figures may give one that impression, but alone the figures are misleading, for the figures of illiteracy of persons ten years of age and over, the ones under discussion, and of population in every census since 1870 have qualifications, some of them of vital importance to anyone seeking safe and rational deductions from them. In the first place, available figures of negro illiterates in the census of 1870 deal only with "colored" who cannot write, Chinese and Indians being separated from the "colored," and the explanation being made that "if a man cannot write, it is fair to assume that he cannot read well—that is, that he really comes within the illiterate class" (page xxx, Vol. I, ninth census).

In the illiteracy tables of the tenth census, 1880, Asiatics and Indians do not seem to have been separated from the "colored." In the eleventh census and in the twelfth census the figures for negroes appear separated. Again, the glossary in the abstract of the twelfth census defines illiterates as "persons at least ten years of age unable to both read and write any language," but in the statistics of the census devoted to illiteracy the statement is made "the designation 'illiterate' comprehends all persons who can neither read nor write, or who can read, but cannot write." An element of confusion is introduced here both as to the twelfth census and as to the possibility that the basis of comparison for illiteracy in that census does not correspond exactly with the basis in the census of 1870. The census of 1900 (page xcvi, Vol. II, twelfth census) says:

The statistics of illiteracy as presented in these tables represent, in all probability, something less than the fact, due to the return in certain cases of persons who are illiterate who in reality are illiterate. The information returned at the present census is fully as reliable, however, as that for the preceding censuses, and the figures are, therefore, sufficiently complete for comparative purposes.

That may be so as far as the censuses of 1890 and 1880 are concerned, though there is still an uncertainty about the base of comparison. The vital gap for the entrance of error appears, however, in the following from the compendium of the eleventh census (page xxxv):

It is well known, the fact having been demonstrated by extensive and thorough investigation, that the census of 1870 was grossly deficient in the Southern States, so much so as not only to give an exaggerated rate of increase of the population between 1870 and 1880 in these States, but to affect materially the rate of increase in the country at large. These omissions were not the fault of the census office, nor within its control. The census of 1870 was taken under a law which the superintendent, Gen. Francis A. Walker, characterized as "clumsy, antiquated and barbarous." The census office had no power over its enumerators save a barren protest, and even this right was questioned in some quarters. In referring to these omissions the superintendent of the tenth census (1880) said in his report in relation to the takings of the census in South Carolina: "It follows, as a conclusion of the highest authority, either that the census of 1870 was grossly defective in regard to the whole of the State or some considerable parts thereof, or else that the census of 1880 was fraudulent." Those, therefore, who believe in the accuracy and honesty of the tenth census—and that was thoroughly established—must accept the other alternative offered by General Walker, namely, that the ninth census was grossly defective. What was true of South Carolina was also true in greater or less degree of all the Southern States.

Bearing directly upon this point General Walker wrote as follows (page ix, part I, compendium of the tenth census):

The disturbed state of society in the States lately in rebellion and the supposed necessity of appointing the assistant marshals wholly from the dominant political party, the members of which, in some sections, were drawn almost exclusively from the race lately emancipated by the effects of the war, combined to reduce to a very low point the assurance which the country could have of a good census being taken under such a thoroughly bad organization as that provided by the act of 1850. * * * There was, moreover, lacking in 1870 throughout this general region one very important safeguard of enumeration, viz., public interest in the result and general intelligence as to the population likely to be shown by the canvass.

It should be remembered, as pointed out in the eleventh census (population, Part I, page xciv), that the omissions of the census of 1870 were proportionately vastly greater among the negro element than among the white. With that fact, and with the widespread defects of that census forgotten, it is no wonder that the census figures of 1880 revealed an apparent increase over 1870 in the number of colored (including negro) illiterates in the United States, not including Alaska and Hawaii, of more than 414,045, and it is no wonder that the figures for 1900 show an increase over 1870 in the number of colored (including negro) illiterates of 173,090. But, in view of the absolute unreliability of the figures of 1870 for comparative purposes in this connection, the safer plan in seeking information on the subject of illiteracy, granting that everything else is equal, would be to compare 1880 and 1900. In that way it would be shown that while the colored population ten years of age and over has increased in the twenty years from 4,601,207 to 6,698,906, or 45.6 per cent., the number of illiterates in that population has decreased from 3,220,878 to 2,979,323, or 7.5 per cent. In 1880 the illiterates constituted 70 per cent. of that class of the population, and in 1900 they constituted but 44 per cent. The part played by the negroes in this reduction of illiteracy is indicated by the figures for that race in 1880 and 1900. These show that while the number of negroes ten years of age and over increased from 5,328,972 to 6,415,581, or 20 per cent., the number of illiterates in that population decreased from 3,042,668 to 2,853,194, or 6 per cent.

So instead of the South not having done anything great for the white race, and instead of there being more illiterate negroes in the United States in 1900 than in 1870, the illiteracy of the negroes has been cut down as a part result of an expenditure of more than \$650,000,000 which the South has made for its schools in thirty years.

MORE SOUTHERN ILLITERATE STATISTICS.

Southern Education is the title of a new form of education-evangelistic literature which will be published weekly by the bureau of information of the Southern Education Board. It promises to sustain the reputation of that bureau as a perpetrator of horrible examples of statistics without any base, or off their base, as you please. The first number, in an attempt to show the relation between illiteracy and crime, says:

In North Carolina 47.6 per cent. of the colored population ten years old and over are illiterate. Within the last two years 420 negroes have been sent to the State penitentiary. Of these, 241 are illiterate and 179 are able to read and write. If the negroes who can read and write produced as many criminals in proportion to their numbers as do the illiterates, the number of criminals of this class would have been 262. This means that the illiterate negroes of North Carolina are 41 per cent. more criminal than those who can read and write.

It is probable that the Knoxville Sentinel had these "statistics" in mind when it said:

The publication contains some interesting, if rather appalling, figures regarding Southern illiteracy.

Which confirms us in the opinion that we must return again to our primary lessons in the science of statistics. A few principles recalled will make these North Carolina figures less appalling.

In the first place, it must be noted that the percentage of illiteracy mentioned in this item in Southern Education is for the year 1900, while the figures for negroes committed to the penitentiary are for the years 1901 and 1902 apparently. Thus there is created a basis for discrepancy in calculations. In the second place, the figures for illiterates include the negro population from ten years to sixty-five years and over. Nothing is said about the ages of the negroes committed to the penitentiary. We imagine that there are few negroes of the age of ten, for instance, or of the age of 100, in the North Carolina penitentiary. To reach a basis for any comparison of illiteracy and the penitentiary habit the period embraced by the ages of the penitentiary class should coincide with the ages of the illiterate negroes with whom comparison is to be made. Moreover, to make any rational deductions, it would be necessary to know how long the negroes had lived in North Carolina before reaching the penitentiary, and how many of the literate class had left North Carolina, under the spur of such an incident as the Wilmington purging, to become adjuncts of the criminal class in other States, and before uttering any dictum about the greater criminality of negroes who cannot read and write it would be necessary to possess some information about the degrees of crime represented in the committals to the penitentiary.

Even then there would be practically nothing in the figures to support the absurdity of the bald theory of any immediate and necessary connection between illiteracy and crime, a theory advanced by pedagogic minds in justification of the equally absurd theory that ability to read and write is a guarantee of virtue and morality.

Comparison of statistics of the negroes in 1860 and in 1900 will smash both theories.

Dealing, though, with figures of today, the fallacy of attempting any deductions from an association of the mere figures of illiteracy in a State and of those of crime in that State is well illustrated by certain facts about Connecticut. In 1900 the percentage of illiteracy in the population of Connecticut ten years of age and over was but 5.9—a comparatively small proportion. In 1900 the estimated value of school property in Connecticut was \$10,192,747, and the school expenses for the year amounted to \$3,180,248. Mr. Thomas D. Wells, secretary of the board of prison directors, recently estimated that during 1902 the crime bill in Connecticut was \$2,167,300, and the investment in plants, such as State prison and county jails, used in connection with crime, was \$2,570,000. Using these figures in the way employed by our Knoxville statisticians, we would be compelled to jump to the conclusion that while large expenditures for schools reduce illiteracy, the reduction of illiteracy does not necessarily guarantee a reduction of crime. In the case of the negro it changes the form of crime, to be sure, but a deduction from the Connecticut figures by themselves,

showing the relation of literacy and crime, would be just as absurd as that which has been made from the skeleton figures of North Carolina.

Even in approaching a correct basis in comparison of one State with another equal difficulties present themselves. Take, for instance, North Carolina and Nebraska in 1890, using figures of the population ten years of age and over. In Nebraska the percentage of illiteracy was but 3.1, and it had one prisoner for every 1178 of its population. In North Carolina the percentage of illiteracy was 35.7, and it had one prisoner for every 564 of its population. These figures squint toward a connection between illiteracy and crime, but it is merely an imitation squint. Separate the two races, and what is the result? With a percentage of white illiteracy of 2.8 and 23, respectively, Nebraska had one prisoner for every 1403 of its white population, and North Carolina had one prisoner for every 1850; with percentages of colored illiteracy of 25.7 and 60.1, respectively, Nebraska had one prisoner for every 144 of its colored population, and North Carolina one prisoner for every 241.

With a greater illiteracy of both races North Carolina had fewer prisoners of each race in proportion to the number of each race.

Figures of the District of Columbia for 1902 give even a more striking revelation. The population of the District ten years old and over in 1900 was 159,423 white and 72,414 colored, the percentage of illiteracy of the races being 1.5 and 24.2, respectively. In 1902 there were 14,458 arrests of whites, or one in every eleven of that class of the population, using the figures of 1900 as a basis, and 15,085 arrests of colored persons, or one in every 4.8 of that class. Of those arrested 26,234 were able to read and write and but 3309 were not able to read and write. The arrests were 16 per cent. of illiterates and 12 per cent. of literates. The literates, something more than ten times the number of illiterates, furnished nearly eight times as many arrests as the illiterates. Those are the facts. What they mean must be left to the statistical logician of Southern Education. They certainly show no divergence wide enough to base any conclusions about the connection between illiteracy and crime.

RETURNING TO REASON.

The Atlanta Constitution, under the heading "Another Slander Nailed," replying to the article in the New York Mail and Express, answered in detail in another column of this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record, says:

There is just one line in the Mail and Express editorial which contains any truth or common sense, and that is this: "No people were ever really educated by another people."

It should have occurred to the Mail and Express to make another and much more forceful application of that point, but it did not. It did not occur to it that by the same process of reason no people were ever really taught by another people how to manage their own affairs. Here, for instance, is a paper published a thousand miles away seeking to solve a problem that is as foreign to it as New York's municipal affairs are to the people of London, and it shows just about as much understanding of the subject as the average Englishman does of America when he supposes that New York city is in danger of being inundated by the Mississippi or that bear-shooting is good in Battery Park.

But they keep hammering at it, and this is where the mischief is done. They mean well, no doubt, but they know nothing about their subject. They undertake to solve something before taking the trouble to really inform themselves as to the conditions that actually exist.

The Constitution is doubtless begin-

ning to see a new light. By this time it probably appreciates the fact that all the mischievous agitation against the South and the South's educational work, both for whites and negroes, is the outcome of the misinformation so liberally supplied to the public sponsors and papers in the North by the Southern Education Scheme, which the Constitution, in the beginning at least, most ardently championed. That undertaking has thus far, in about a year of operation, succeeded in so thoroughly misrepresenting the South and stirring up so much hostile criticism against that section and its right to manage its own affairs that it will be many years before these erroneous impressions have been removed and the great injury done the South overcome. Even honest, well-meaning people have been deceived, and the agitation which is now rampant against the South and the criticism of Southern methods is more active and more misleading than anything which we have had to endure for fifteen or twenty years or more. The Southern Education Scheme, in part directed by well-meaning but impractical people, in part by most excellent men honest in their intentions, but mistaken in their methods, in part by salaried evangelists who must prove the necessity of their employment by such agitation, in part by men who wish to pose as philanthropists by pulling the mote out of the Southern eye, ignoring the beam in their own eye, and in part by people whose only interest in the whole subject is the "long-distance" love of the negro and their desire to keep him from moving upon them, is responsible for this condition of affairs, and the Atlanta Constitution is one of the Southern papers which ought to have known better than ever to have given this scheme its active support. But we judge from its criticism of the Mail and Express that it now begins to realize the mistake it made.

The Constitution, referring to what Georgia is doing in the way of educational work, showing by statistics the expenditure by that State for education, says:

These are the facts, and they ought to give the Mail and Express a better understanding of its subjects. They prove conclusively that the whole people of the South are preparing themselves to educate negro people as no people ever taxed themselves before; that they are really doing all they can to educate the negro, while the negro is doing comparatively nothing. Georgia is today spending nearly one-half of its revenue for public education, and with that money she is educating nearly as many negroes as whites, while the negroes themselves are paying only one-thirtieth the cost thereof.

But the Southern people do not begrudge the negro this aid. They insist, however, that he be let alone, or at least that the truth be told about what they are doing.

The Constitution asks too much. The Constitution forgets that the Southern Education Scheme is running the statistical business of Southern education, and that it, and it alone, is responsible for this unceasing flood of misinformation in Northern papers, and that its supporters are determined to manage the affairs of the South, both as to the education of the whites and the negroes, having, of course, in view what they have emphatically claimed—the equal education of the negro with the white. In fact, one of the ardent advocates of the Southern Education Scheme, though not a member of the Board, a distinguished New England political economist, has vigorously criticised the Manufacturers' Record in personal letters because it objects to mixed schools, which he claims are inevita-

ble, and that the sooner the South comes to it the better.

Because the Manufacturers' Record sees in this agitation a great danger to the material interests, as well as to the educational work, of the South, and fully realizes that the whole campaign is fraught with injury to this section, it has opposed, and expects to continue to oppose, this scheme in all its ramifications, whether in the ignorant statements furnished to Northern papers or whether in the plea to the South that it must not look a gift horse too closely in the mouth. In self-respect the South cannot afford to be made an object of charity and of misrepresentation by the same crowd.

MADE THE MOST OF THINGS.

The announcement that Mr. J. C. Monaghan of the University of Wisconsin is to enter the new Department of Commerce as head of the bureau of foreign commerce is an assurance that, as much as lies in him, he will advance the foreign commerce of the country upon a safe and rational basis. His appointment rests upon a record of meritorious work in the consular service of the United States, not only in transacting the routine business of his office systematically and satisfactorily, but in using his pen, as readers of the Manufacturers' Record well know, in intelligent exposition of the problems confronting American trade and the methods of solving them.

Mr. Monaghan has had an interesting career. When he was several months under eight years of age he began to work as a bobbin boy in a mill at Salem, Mass. His father was a helpless cripple, and he had to help support the family. He was a third hand and a fixer before he was fourteen years old. He worked all the way up in a cotton mill, and afterward in a woolen mill, to positions of confidence, importance and trust. While in the mills he studied evenings preparing for college, and went through Brown University with the class of 1885. On the day he was graduated he was appointed as United States consul to Mannheim, and was afterwards United States consul at Chemnitz. While abroad he studied in the best German universities, and spent the most of his time as a student of commercial, economic and educational matters, making a specialty of technical, industrial and industrial art education, in which field he has been for several months a teacher at the University of Wisconsin. His whole career is interesting, and especially so in that his steady progress from a bobbin boy of seven years of age to the important position which he will enter in June is a striking commentary upon latter-day "child-labor" agitation.

DEMAND FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

A statement given out by President S. R. Callaway of the American Locomotive Co. is illustrative of the growth of demand for locomotives during the last two years. He says that since the company was organized in June, 1901, more than \$3,000,000 have been expended for new buildings, new tools and new equipment, and the output has increased 35 per cent., while the work of further enlarging the capacity of the plants is in progress. He further says that within the past two months orders for more than 600 locomotives have been received, and all of the eight plants of the company, employing a total of more than 16,000 men, are running night and day. This statement from so important an official as

Mr. Callaway is confirmatory of many other evidences that the requirements of the railroads throughout the country for more locomotives have not yet been met, and are not likely to be exceeded for a long time. The rapid increase of railway mileage in the South, Southwest and West and the vigorous growth of new settlements in regions recently opened up to civilization are causes which must necessitate a still further increase in the demand for engines.

COMMON SENSE AND "CHILD LABOR."

From the birthplace of the "sociologic" agitation which would embarrass the moral and material interests of the South comes a vigorous protest against the absurdities and the dangers of "child-labor" agitation. The Fall River (Mass.) Herald, referring to the evil possibilities in "child-labor" bills, says:

Experience has taught that there is generally danger in these spasmodic reforms, and that they frequently shoot beyond the mark. In that event they react in an unexpected manner, and after a fashion that works positive injury. The trouble is that if you probe an agitation of this kind you are apt to find an extremist at the bottom of it, and his program calling for revolutionary methods is not always tempered by the good judgment and practical training of people who are wiser and more conservative. The latter are too busy to interest themselves and decline to interfere. It is easy enough to arouse public sympathy on occasions, and the half-baked and emotional are quick to draw unsound conclusions. They magnify a horrible example, or a series of horrible examples, multiply the evils and proceed accordingly. As a result they forge fetters where there should be individual freedom and room for the exercise of individual judgment.

It doesn't do to lose sight of the fact that this is an imperfect world. At least, there are numerous flaws in it, as viewed by thousands of mortals who were not consulted as to its creation. And to bring the line of thought to the subject, for some reason, pronounced bad by the aforementioned critics, society is not so constituted that women and children can escape toll. On the contrary, it is so constituted that an army of the latter must of stern necessity become bread-winners at an early age and in occupations that are distasteful and unattractive. For them there are no green fields and seaside cottages in summer, and comfortable homes and educational advantages in winter. The making of their lot easier and more attractive within proper bounds is one thing, and a hard and fast law, which shuts them out from employment and adds to miseries and burdens, is another and very different thing. As stated, when these movements are inaugurated with a vim and a whoop, with the feather-headed enthusiasts leading the procession and bent on an overturning by means of legislation the day after tomorrow, there is the ever-present possibility of the hard and fast law, a curse rather than a blessing. The picture of a half-clad lad peddling papers after dark in a snowstorm is not a bright one, and the contrast between the child behind a pony in the park and the small girl in a faded gown in a cotton mill is painful.

Nevertheless, you can't rub out the picture or tone down the contrast by taking the papers away from the boy or locking the factory against the girl. And given a bottomless purse and all of the agencies on earth, you can't devise a philanthropic system which will reach and permanently support the children barred from paper-selling and mills. Furthermore, nobody knows whether, on the whole, the rescued would be the happier or the better for the rescuing. People think that they know, but many people are convinced that they could have improved on the world that God made. There's a good deal to it all. Just at present the child-labor laws are uppermost, and next week it will be something else, as contemplated reorganization on a grand scale in another direction. In the end children will be found working at the same old stand. This doesn't mean that conditions must always remain the same, and that there can be no progress, but it does mean that the Carrie Chapman Catts and the Carrie Nations and the rest of the army whose hearts are bleeding for down-trodden humanity can't press a button and with a yank and a jerk shift the whole scene. It means, too, that often the efforts to make

rough places smooth make rough places rougher. They are misdirected efforts.

All this is well said. It is to the point. It is essentially timely. The Manufacturers' Record can suggest but one addition—"child-labor" agitation in the South has brought to the surface divers Carries of the masculine gender.

MACHINERY DEALERS.

Plans for Their Annual Convention at New Orleans.

At the annual meeting at New Orleans, which begins next Wednesday, of the Southern Supply and Machinery Dealers' Association, addresses of welcome will be made by President C. B. Jenkins of Charleston, S. C., and John C. Christopher of Jacksonville, Fla., to which response will be made by Mayor Paul Capdevielle of New Orleans and Mr. Edwin Parkhurst of New York. Routine reports will occupy the afternoon of Wednesday and morning of Thursday and on Friday in a joint session of dealers, manufacturers and their representatives there will be an open discussion of the policy of the association, which is the promotion of friendly business relations among the members and with the manufacturers, the promotion of the commercial interests of Southern supply and machinery dealers, and to assist the manufacturers in developing their business in the South. Another point of the policy to be discussed is the discouragement of "the manufacturers from dealing direct with the consumer, but if any manufacturer finds it necessary to deal direct with the consumer in order to introduce and create a demand for his goods, he will invoice said goods through some dealer in the territory where the goods are sold."

Among the entertainment features of the meeting are a luncheon, a smoker and a steamboat ride on the Mississippi. The officers of the association are: President, C. B. Jenkins, Charleston, S. C.; first vice-president, Levin Joyner, Richmond, Va.; second vice-president, Geo. R. Lombard, Augusta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, C. B. Carter, Knoxville, Tenn.; executive committee, A. Morris Carey, Baltimore, Md.; S. Milnor Price, Norfolk, Va.; J. A. Riechman, Memphis, Tenn.; John G. Christopher, Jacksonville, Fla.

The membership by States is as follows: Alabama—Anniston Supply Co., Anniston; Milner & Kettig Co., Birmingham; Southern Supply Co. and Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Co., Mobile; Liddell Machinery & Supply Co., Montgomery.

Florida—John G. Christopher, Jacksonville.

Georgia—E. C. Atkins & Co., Atlanta Supply Co. and Cotton States Belting & Supply Co., Atlanta; Lombard Iron Works & Supply Co., Augusta; J. S. Schofield's Sons Co., Macon; Georgia Supply Co., Savannah.

Maryland—Carey Machinery & Supply Co., The Fairbanks Co. and J. D. Mallory, Baltimore.

Missouri—Western Iron & Supply Co. and L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Co., St. Louis.

Tennessee—Tom Fritts Hardware Co. and James & Co., Chattanooga; Southern Brass & Iron Co., Knoxville; E. C. Atkins & Co., J. H. Coffin & Co., The Livermore Foundry & Machine Co., The Riechman-Crosby Co. and Towner & Co., Memphis; Nashville Machine Works, Nashville.

North Carolina—Hyman Supply Co., New Bern; N. S. Fulford Hardware Co., Washington.

South Carolina—The Bailey-Lebby Co. and The Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston; W. H. Gibbs & Co., Columbia.

Virginia—Smith-Courtney Co. and Southern Railway Supply Co., Richmond;

Mayer & Co. and The Henry Walke Co., Norfolk.

Louisiana—Gibbens & Stream, Whitney & Sloo Co., M. D. Lagan Co. and Woodward, Wight & Co., New Orleans; Ruston Hardware & Supply Co., Ruston.

Texas—Walter Tips, Austin; Briggs Machinery & Supply Co., Dallas; Howard Smith Co. and Peden Iron & Steel Co., Houston; Kellett-Chatham Machinery Co. and D. June & Co., Waco.

North Carolina Copper.

In the interest of North Carolina's progress Mr. James A. Robinson, editor of the Durham (N. C.) Sun, is circulating an account of the recent visit made by him to the copper belt extending about twenty-five miles, with the width of three miles, through Person county, North Carolina, into Halifax county, Virginia. Mr. Robinson, who asserts that development already made would, if the location was in the West, create a furore equal to that of early mining days in California, says:

"For perhaps forty years or more mining for copper in that portion of Person county has been carried on in a desultory way. Lack of the proper knowledge in mining methods, the long hauls of the ore in wagons to railway lines, and the neglect of publicity has made it difficult to establish the importance of the copper products of the Person county belt. Now practical mining men have become interested, and results are being achieved that promise to place that belt among the most important copper producers. Future developments will most assuredly establish the fact that North Carolina is destined to come to the front as a mining State, and especially in the product of copper."

Readers of the Manufacturers' Record are familiar with the developments which have been made in this belt in recent years, and they will appreciate the spirit which animates Mr. Robinson.

Virginia at St. Louis.

Mr. C. F. Z. Caracristi informs the Manufacturers' Record that he has been asked by the authorities of Virginia to prepare a comprehensive report for the World's Fair at St. Louis on mineral resources and the possibility of their development. He says: "I shall undertake this, both with pride and pleasure, because I am due many debts of gratitude to that State and its people. The monograph which I shall prepare will, of course, be somewhat contracted, and form merely a synopsis of what I should like to say about its wealth if I had the time to devote to such an important subject."

"Through the Manufacturers' Record I desire to appeal to those interested in mining properties for their assistance in laying before the public the wealth of this State. Letters addressed to me in this connection either at my New York office, 52 Broadway, or in the care of Hon. G. W. Koerner, Richmond, Va., will receive my attentive and prompt attention."

"It will give me great pleasure to be able to assist in setting forth the resources of the State of Virginia through the pamphlet which I am about to prepare, and in this connection I trust to have the active co-operation of the various counties of Virginia, as well as individual assistance. I cannot too strongly impress upon the people the urgent necessity of furnishing me with all available data regarding the mineral resources of the State."

The sales in the Joplin (Mo.) district during the week ended March 28 were 10,799,390 pounds of zinc ore and 1,520,340 pounds of lead ore, valued in the aggregate at \$226,906.

ONE YEAR'S BITUMINOUS COAL TRADE.

By F. E. SAWARD.

[Written for the Manufacturers' Record.]

The changes which occurred in the past year in the coal trade were many and varied, the position of anthracite and bituminous coal in importance having entirely changed from preceding years. The year 1902 was beyond question the most important in the history of the American coal trade. In the bituminous trade immense production at good prices was the characteristic feature, and in the anthracite trade a strike of unprecedented character engaged the attention not only of all coal men, but of public officials and citizens generally. Necessarily, in view of the demand for coal and the tonnage of anthracite taken out of the market by reason of the strike, a high range of prices prevailed for the entire bituminous tonnage of Pennsylvania and the Southern and Middle States during the last half of the year, and such anthracite as was sold was disposed of at a price above the 1901 figures. The year closed with a remarkable demand for coal and prospects of unexampled prosperity in this industry. While the demand for coal abroad has not decreased, domestic circumstances prevented our producers from engaging in foreign business to any large extent, but there has been no decrease in the attention paid to American coal by important foreign interests, and the trade has the pleasant prospect of an important foreign market as soon as the American demand subsides or is taken care of by increased output and transportation facilities.

It is a most remarkable fact in the history of the trade that in spite of the short supply of hard coal during the past year, the tonnage was the greatest which has ever been recorded; that it is far and away beyond that of any other country. The meaning of all this is that our bituminous trade is growing at a tremendous pace. We have districts in a single State which are doing as much as some of the smaller States. We have operations which run up into the millions of tons per annum. There are concerns engaged in the soft-coal trade whose tonnage far and away exceeds that of any single anthracite company, even in the palmy days of that trade. The astonishing fact is shown that the United States output is beyond that of Great Britain; that Pennsylvania will do as much as all the bituminous coal mines of Germany, while West Virginia does as much as Belgium, and Illinois as much as France. It is marvelous to the greatest degree, and even to one who has been connected with the trade for any length of time the returns for the year 1902 must come as a surprise, for we are all so busy looking after our own particular business that it is only when the trade statistics in their entirety are rounded up that one can grasp the situation as it really is. Soft-coal output in this country has doubled in ten years, so that the tonnage of that variety of fuel alone for last year amounted to the enormous total of 254,000,000 tons. It is because we have other States and Territories producing coal than the one or two which may be familiar to the average reader, that this total is possible.

If the mind can grasp the fact that is stated above, let one get down to a few particulars. Is it any wonder that one hears of freight congestion, when there is an output recorded of soft coal alone in Pennsylvania of 96,000,000 tons taken out of the territory beyond the Alleghenies, and all to be moved in one direction or another to supply power to the various industries. Two concerns in the western end of that State are to be credited with

25,000,000 tons of this amount for last year. Engines and cars are needed to move and carry this vast total, and we shall need more engines, more cars, to carry this year's output beyond the peradventure of a doubt. When the Pennsylvania Railroad carries at the rate of 750,000 tons of coal and coke each and every week, it means that a master-mind is needed at the helm to so distribute the transportation facilities as to give a modicum of satisfaction.

Put the United States at 295,000,000 net tons; the next after it is Great Britain, with its 227,000,000 gross tons, and then Germany, with 107,000,000 metric tons of coal and 43,000,000 tons of lignite, and one has the principal coal countries of the globe, for surely France, with its 30,000,000 tons, and others with lesser quantities do not cut much of a figure. Some of the mine inspection districts of Pennsylvania, as already stated, do more than Russia, India or New South Wales.

In the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania last year there was a loss of tonnage as compared with the preceding year of 20,000,000 tons. This may be overcome this season, so far as tonnage is concerned, but it will take many years for the mine workers to get even in the way of earnings, even at the increase which has been granted under the recent award of the commission.

A few details of work during the past year in the Southern coal-producing States are appended:

Maryland is one of the peculiar States, if one may be pardoned the expression, in the annals of the coal trade. No very great increase in the tonnage is shown from year to year of late, but there is an evenness to it which is remarkable because of the fact that other districts producing a good grade of steam coal have been developed at a very rapid pace, and yet the old State keeps at about the same level. Last year's output was 4,876,068 tons, and here, as in so many other districts or States, the trade is concentrated in a few hands. The Consolidated Company last year did 1,734,000 tons, and the Black-Sheridan Company did 940,000 tons of the total. This State is also peculiar in the relations of the operators with the employees, very little interruption having ever taken place due to strikes. Last year wages were fifty-five cents per gross ton, and this has been increased to sixty-five cents for the year ensuing.

West Virginia stands third in the amount of its coal output, and is giving Illinois a chase for second place. The estimate of Mine Inspector Paul for last year was 25,000,000 tons, and this might have been greater but for the interruption due to strikes at mines along the New river and the Kanawha. In all the other districts there was some trouble, but in spite of it the output increased, and about made up what the above-named places lost. For its volume of trade it is peculiar from the fact that three lines of railroad do by far the largest proportion of the tonnage sent out—the Baltimore & Ohio on the north, the Chesapeake & Ohio in the central portion, with the Norfolk & Western at the southern tier of counties and the West Virginia Central cutting across an extensive portion of the central part of the State. Tonnage of the Chesapeake & Ohio was 3,900,000 tons, of the Norfolk & Western 6,200,000 tons, of the Baltimore & Ohio 5,000,000 tons, and the West Virginia Central 1,900,000 tons. The Kanawha waterway furnished transportation for 950,000 tons—

less than the preceding year, by reason of the strike. As three of the railroads have selling agencies for coal, and the Watson interest in the upper district is a large one, it can readily be seen that in this State also there is what is called concentration to a most determined degree. Wages vary in the several districts, but on the whole the men are contented, and the rate is remunerative to the workman. This makes it difficult for the union to gain much of a foothold in any of the districts. As showing the fairness with which employees are treated, it may be noted that in all the districts the operators have voluntarily increased the rate of pay this year, in some instances from January 1, and in others from April 1.

Kentucky shows a total of 6,421,266 tons for last year, which is a great advance in the way of output as compared with even a few years back, for in 1897 it did only 3,111,000 tons, and the enterprising operators in the western part of the State are to be credited with this increase in the business, for they are pushing their tonnages up into the Northwest. At the same time, one must not forget that the railroads, such as the Louisville & Nashville, have been of the greatest advantage by a liberal policy in aiding the development of the coal resources of the State. In Hopkins county last year the production of coal amounted to 1,545,000 tons, and yet this is and has been "the seat of war" in the efforts of the United Mine Workers to gain a foothold in this State, and the St. Bernard Coal Co. is the largest single operator in the State. An agreement on wages at 10 per cent. over last year's rates has just been agreed upon by the producers of Western Kentucky with their employees, so that affairs are in shape for a good year's work. It may be noted in passing that there is the greatest development likely to come about in the coal along the streams tributary to the Big Sandy. This means much for the railroad lines now there or projected into that territory.

Tennessee has not yet been scratched over, so far as its coal resources are concerned, and it is only within the past year that there has been anything like an effort on the part of the railroad companies extending through the State to aid in its development. The time has come, however, and there is now the greatest rivalry to enter coal territory, because there is no freight so readily handled and so profitable to the carrying companies. We may expect an increase in the coal output, for there is a market awaiting it from the industrial development in the South. The total output last year was 4,300,000 tons, by estimate of the bureau of labor, and the Coal Creek district furnishes the major portion of the tonnage. No particular labor troubles have been heard of during the past year.

Alabama is a State which is making the greatest progress, and the coal output last year was 10,327,713 tons, but the peculiar fact is that it is so largely "used at home" for the iron works. The Tennessee Company produced 3,200,000 tons, and the Sloss-Sheffield Company 1,300,000 tons, and very little of this was commercial coal, so-called. That the tonnage here is done by a few concerns may be seen when it is known that thirteen, including those named above, produced 7,600,000 tons out of the total, leaving the remainder to fifty smaller concerns, and doubtless some of these will be amalgamated before long, as that is the best thing for the industry. The largest concern, in a commercial sense, is the Galloway Coal Co., which did 400,000 tons last year. Wages, as a rule, are based on the price of pig-iron, working on a sliding scale, and this results in a good condition of affairs as between employer and employed. In all the other

Southern States there has been good progress made during the past year from Virginia to Texas, and even the Indian Territory is working up as a coal producer. I have dwelt at particular length in regard to the principal States as of more particular interest to the reader, but the schedule herewith appended will show the tonnage of all the States of the Union for the past year. It is a record much to be proud of by every well-wisher of our country:

	Tons, 1902.
Pennsylvania.....	96,643,904
Illinois.....	30,000,000
West Virginia.....	25,500,000
Ohio.....	22,600,000
Alabama.....	10,327,713
Indiana.....	8,763,107
Colorado.....	7,522,923
Kentucky.....	6,421,266
Iowa.....	6,000,000
Kansas.....	5,230,433
Maryland.....	4,876,038
Wyoming.....	4,760,070
Tennessee.....	4,300,000
Missouri.....	4,200,000
Virginia.....	3,500,000
Indian Territory.....	2,735,365
Washington.....	2,690,789
Arkansas.....	2,125,730
Utah.....	1,641,436
Montana.....	1,500,000
New Mexico.....	1,300,000
Texas.....	900,000
Michigan.....	350,000
Georgia.....	375,000
North Dakota.....	200,000
California.....	175,000
Oregon.....	75,000
North Carolina.....	25,000
Total net tons.....	254,738,904

KENTUCKY OIL FIELD.

Deep Drilling Necessary to Ensure Permanency.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]
Barboursville, Ky., March 30.

Activity in the oil fields of Kentucky and Tennessee is now on the increase. With the opening of spring and the favorable weather field work can be carried on with greater facility, and the transportation of drilling machinery is not made so difficult. During the months of January and February there was a great falling off in activity, and in some parts work had to be suspended altogether. It was impossible to get drilling machinery over the rough mountain roads, and work on the pipe line was also greatly delayed.

The past few weeks have witnessed the formation of a large number of new companies, some of which have gone to work developing their holdings, and some of which have not begun field work. New fields are being entered, and old ones are being thoroughly developed. During the earlier part of March about fifty new wells were drilled to completion in different sections, and double this number were started. These wells are mostly in the older developments, although one or two new fields have been opened up by "wild-cat" companies. In Whitley county, near the Tennessee line, a 75-barrel well was drilled in, which came as a surprise to large numbers of operators. This is the first well to be drilled in that county, which, although surrounded by oil fields, had never been tested on account of geologists and so-called experts pronouncing the conditions unfavorable for an oil strike. The claim was made that the position of the rocks denoted violent volcanic disturbances. In the center of this region one of the biggest wells in the entire field was drilled.

Local people are now beginning to take more interest in the development of the oil fields than heretofore. In nearly all the counties in which tests have been made for oil the work has been done by Northern and Eastern capitalists. Out of the 100 or more companies that have carried on operations in Knox county, at least ninety have been composed of outside capitalists.

The entire field is still somewhat of a puzzle to operators. The only hesitancy in large numbers of operators from the older fields in drilling in the Kentucky-Tennessee field is regarding the lasting

qualities of the wells already drilled in. It cannot be said that the outlook just now is as bright as might have been expected several weeks ago, although more wells are being drilled all the time. The claim that Kentucky would soon rank fourth in the list of oil-producing States seems destined not to be realized for some time to come, at least. The reason for this is that the shallow wells are not holding out as well as was expected. Most of the wells in this State, as well as in Tennessee, were found at a depth of below 1000 feet, and the greater part of the producing wells were found below 500 feet. At this depth some of the wells started out with a daily production of 300 barrels. In Knox county two wells were drilled in in what is called the Wages sand. These wells made 5000 barrels the first day after being drilled in. However, this sand was found at a depth of only 200 feet, and the wells are now almost exhausted, after a few weeks' pumping. On an average, most of the wells that started out with a production of 100 barrels daily, after a few weeks' pumping have become five-barrel pumps, and how long they will hold out with this production is a matter of doubt. In the Wayne county fields a large number of wells are paying propositions, while others are not. If a five-barrel well holds out for some time it is a paying proposition, but the question is, having declined from the 100-barrel class to the five-barrel class after a few weeks, what will they produce a few weeks later?

However, these conditions are true only of a small part of the field. By far the larger part of the field remains untested, and will continue so until the completion of the Standard's pipe line into West Virginia. On the untested fields will rest the position of this State and Tennessee in regard to oil production. Operators are beginning to realize more and more that deep drilling will have to be resorted to in the tested fields if a permanent oil field is secured. One Pennsylvania operator has now let a contract for a 3500-foot well to be drilled in Knox county, and a number of other companies have done likewise. The drillers of the shallow wells are hoping that these wells will continue to be small producers, and the low cost in drilling the wells of this class is an additional reason for not expending money in going deeper with doubtful results. The shallow oil is not hard to find, and as no well has pumped absolutely dry as yet, they will probably continue to be drilled until the territory is exhausted.

The Cumberland Pipe Line Co. (Standard) will have its line completed into West Virginia by the first of May. Branch lines leading into the Knox and Bath fields are already completed, and the marketing in the Knox field is steadily progressing. Plans for a branch line into the Stinking Creek field are being considered, and if the production warrants it, will be constructed at once. The wells in this section are below 800 feet, and some are below 1000 feet in depth, and although the production of each is small, they will probably prove more permanent.

Conventions for New Orleans.

Advantages of New Orleans as a convention city, emphasized by recent gatherings there, are further recognized in the announcements of conventions to be held there within the next two months, including those of the Southern Supply and Machinery Dealers' Association, the American Medical Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Louisiana Medical Association, the Railway Special Agents' Association, the National Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Association of Railway Telegraph

Superintendents, and the United Confederate Veterans.

PRICES WELL MAINTAINED.

Great Rush Upon Birmingham Foundries and Machine Shops.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]
Birmingham, Ala., March 30.

There were some good sales, that ran in the aggregate up to something over 5000 tons, last week by Birmingham furnaces. These sales were made at good prices, above the minimum, or not below it, at least, and would seem to indicate that the buying movement is showing a disposition to open up. The furnaces that have been maintaining a fixed schedule of prices have not gone below the minimum, which is \$18.50 for No. 2 foundry. Some of the smaller plants may have sold for a trifle less, but these orders were so inconsiderable that they have no influence on the market. There is the same confident feeling that has existed for some weeks that the wait will soon be off and the consumers will have to come to the prices maintained by the furnacemen.

This position is further strengthened by the great rush on at the foundries and machine shops, where orders are so far ahead that there will be no catching up for some months. The rolling mills also show steady business, save in the sheet-mill departments, which adds to the general fortitude of the situation. It does not take a prophet to see that with all consuming industries going at full speed and orders placed some time ago running short it will not be long, in the natural order of things, when iron must be bought to meet the demands for the products of the mill and foundries. It is a fact that many of the foundries which have orders for their output far ahead are not supplied with iron for more than a few weeks. They must have the iron to meet the contracts already made and cover business which is morally certain to come to them. It is also a fact that Alabama furnaces will have to supply this iron, all of which promises well for these same furnaces and gives encouragement to the makers to keep stiff on the price position maintained for some months.

Some of the most conservative of the furnacemen of the district are confident in the belief that the period of waiting has about passed, and that the buying movement which has been anticipated is almost upon us. This opinion is formed largely from the number of small orders taken and the large number of inquiries that are coming in. One of the sales agents of the city told me the other day that out of five inquiries coming in and answered, something like four contracts are secured; that is to say, on business bid on at all. Of course, there are a number of inquiries that are indefinite, and have to be followed by correspondence. These are slow of development, and are many times only "feelers" to see if someone is inclined to be weak on prices. All these things show that the buyers are becoming restive, and will soon have to "get busy."

Production is good at this time with the ironmakers, and it is a fact worthy of note that the raw material supply is being kept up to the full amount needed, and is increased as the demand grows. The furnaces have been at work lately to better facilities for getting ore and coal, and now can feel comparatively safe in this particular.

Two furnaces will go out next week, one at Thomas and the Trussville plant of the Lacy-Bueck Company. They will be replaced by two others, one at Alice and one at Florence, so that there will be little change in the output. One of the charcoal furnaces at Shelby is out at this time,

which is bad when there is such a big demand for the product. However, the stop promises to be short. While the production of iron is heavy, the shipments are along with them, and there is no accumulation on the yards.

The rolling mills are working steadily again, except in the sheet mills, which are running light. As a general thing the business is very good, and the men are kept busy, which means a great deal to the business interests of the city, the mills giving employment to several thousand men.

Four of the ten open-hearth steel furnaces at Ensley are out, but the plant has been so improved and built up that the remaining six are keeping the production up almost to the standard. The other four furnaces will be in pretty soon, fully repaired. The mill is doing exceptionally well.

The wire and rod mill of the Alabama Steel & Wire Co. at Ensley was out for a few days this week making some repairs. It is now in motion again, however, with a big demand for the output. The mill will be kept busy for some time to catch up with accumulated business.

The improvements on the plant of the Austin-Bryan Manufacturing Co. at Ensley are being pushed by the new owner, the Empire Plow Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Sol Haas, former president of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., is giving much of his time to the business, as he is one of the heaviest stockholders.

The large plant of the American Nut & Bolt Co. at East Birmingham will be ready for business in sixty days. This is one of the most extensive things of its kind in the South, and represents an investment of over \$100,000.

There is a general understanding that the Woodward Iron Co. will soon have its third big furnace under way. Mr. J. H. Woodward, president, is in California, and information of the new stack cannot be given out until he returns. This new furnace will be in line with others recently built or contemplated in the State, and will, it is understood, be made to produce 300 tons of iron a day, and be equipped with every improvement.

The properties of the Lady Ensley Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. were sold here today for \$500,000, being bid in by the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. There was no other bidder. The properties consist of valuable mineral lands in several Alabama counties, and have been in litigation for some time. It is understood that the Sloss Company controls already the \$500,000 bond issue of the company, and further holds claims amounting to \$300,000. A second bond issue of \$1,500,000 was held up in the courts, and has since been in contest. The sale was made on a foreclosure of the Central Investment Co. of New York made ten years ago, since which time A. G. Smith and George Morris have been receivers. Mr. Morris, however, died some time ago, Mr. Smith looking after the property since.

Big building talk has again become rife, and will very likely, as in past instances, result in definite announcement that another large structure is coming. Some weeks ago it was rumored that a big 12-story hotel building was going to be built on the opera-house corner, Second avenue and Nineteenth street, to cost nearly \$1,000,000. Talk was that possibly one of the big railroad enterprises of the South would back it; also that the money was to be secured from one of the big life insurance companies. A prominent real-estate dealer, when asked about it, said he had been apprised of the movement, but so far it had not developed into anything certain. He said, however, that the money was being raised, and if the

plans of the promoters worked out the venture would go through. The firm of Golucke & Co., architects, in Atlanta, gave out to the Atlanta papers a picture of a building proposed to be built in Birmingham, and plans for which they were making. This is supposed to be the same thing, and also to lend color to the rumor that one of the big transportation companies was figuring on taking big stock in it. The First National Bank has refused \$85,000 for the corner where the bank now stands, it is said. The bank will move into its handsome new building next October. It is learned that the old building has been leased or is to be for some years, though this is not certainly given out. It is also said that the building is being held at \$100,000. H. W. L.

[Special Dispatch to Manufacturers' Record.]
Birmingham, Ala., April 2.

The Southern ironmakers have made a reduction of \$1 a ton on iron to meet the competition of foreign iron.

The Iron and Metal Trades.

In its review of the week the Iron Age says:

"From all quarters come the reports of a considerable improvement in the movement of raw materials and of products, and the hope is general that that source of worry and loss may soon disappear altogether. Aside from the possible trouble among the structural iron workers there is little danger of any labor troubles along the line to the finished rolling-mill product, and it is quite evident that the capacity for mischief of the leaders of the structural iron workers has been much exaggerated.

"The event of the week has been the reduction in prices made by the Southern Furnace Association, which includes a considerable number of iron companies in Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia, and embraces the largest of them. For some time past the official price has been \$18.50 for No. 2, Birmingham, but outside furnaces have been steadily underselling, so that \$17.50 has been done. Now the association furnaces have placed the price at \$17.50 for No. 2, Birmingham, for Western territory, and at \$16.50 for Eastern territory. Reports from Cincinnati indicate that other sellers are even now offering at close to \$17 for that district.

"While there has been some irregularity for some time past, the action of the association comes as a surprise. However, aside from the underselling of other producers, the reasons for it are patent enough. In the East the Southern irons have for some time past been virtually out of the market, which has been supplied by Northern furnaces and by foreign pig-irons. These have, in fact, penetrated far into the interior, reaching Ohio river and Lake cities from the Atlantic ports and entering into Chicago via Gulf ports. With No. 2 Southern foundry selling at New York at \$20.75, there is little margin for importers at present prices abroad, but it yet remains to be seen whether values in Europe will not recede sufficiently to allow importers to hold their own to some extent. With the exception of the New England territory, very little foreign iron has been sold for delivery during the second half for melting in this country, so that it would not take long before the importations would be sharply cut off, and we would again have our market for ourselves. This, of course, applies primarily to foundry pig-iron. The quantities of low phosphorus and special Bessemer, spiegel-iron and ferro-manganese purchased for future delivery abroad are considerable, and they would continue to come after Middlesborough Scotch and German foundry iron had long ceased to arrive.

"The domestic markets, so far as rival and competing regions are concerned, will, of course, be somewhat affected by the latest development in the pig-iron situation, which will be welcomed as promising to put an end to a false situation."

Jefferson's Charcoal Furnace.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]

Jefferson, Texas, March 28.

The furnace owned by the Jefferson Iron Co., now under the management of Mr. L. S. Colyar of Chattanooga, Tenn., went into blast about two weeks ago, and is turning out excellent pig-iron. The management has tried the furnace on both foundry and car-wheel iron, and is highly pleased with the results of both tests. The furnace has been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class condition, and when under full operation will turn out sixty to seventy tons of a very high-grade charcoal iron per day. The pig-iron made from the ores mined near Jefferson has no superior in the South, both as a car-wheel iron or a foundry iron. The ore fields adjacent to Jefferson are very extensive, and are regarded as practically inexhaustible and producing 50 to 60 per cent. metallic iron.

Another of the large systems of railroads is now looking out a route south from South McAlester, I. T., by way of Jefferson, which will give Jefferson three of the large systems of Texas.

The county is steadily settling with immigrants, and in good condition, and is one of the best counties in Texas for the farmer or those seeking investments in farming or iron-ore lands.

Mining Operations in Texas.

John T. Burkett, Elliott, Ark., in a letter to the Manufacturers' Record referring to the Chinatte Mining Co., Shafter, Texas, reports that the capital stock of the company was increased on February 16 from \$300,000 to \$500,000, and that on March 16 this was increased to \$1,200,000. Mr. Burkett adds:

"This company had expended up to the first of the year more than \$100,000 in the development of our property, and had erected a modern up-to-date 60-ton smelter, with every known convenience attached. This has been running continuously and with a profit for several months, shipments of bullion having been made from the mines to the American Metal Co. of New York. We find, however, that as we go down deeper in the ground our ores are undergoing a change, that is, they are passing from the smelting ore into a free-milling ore, and the quantity is vastly increasing—many thousands of tons of free-milling ore, ranging in value from \$5 to \$25 per ton assay. The change of ore necessitates a change in the treatment, and consequently a different kind of machinery. With this end in view we are now soliciting quotations from manufacturers for machinery that will treat ores whose values consist of gold, silver and lead. We are also asking quotations on a concentrating plant with a capacity of fifty tons daily. The company owns its own buildings, with the plant entirely lighted by electricity for night work, with the dwellings wired for electric lights, and with a complete system of water-works extending throughout the plant."

THE JOPLIN DISTRICT.

Investigation of the Lead and Zinc Mining Region.

During the last two seasons detailed investigations have been carried on in the lead and zinc mining region of Southwestern Missouri, and particularly in the Joplin district, which embraces parts of Jasper and Newton counties, Missouri, and

the eastern part of Cherokee county, Kansas.

This is the most important zinc-producing district in the United States, the output of zinc ore in 1902 being 223,337 tons, valued at \$6,678,504, and the quantity of lead ore produced during the same time being 26,662 tons, valued at \$1,265,605. The investigation of this district has been conducted by Mr. W. S. Tangier Smith, assisted by Mr. C. E. Siebenthal, both of the United States Geological Survey.

A geologic map of the district is in preparation, based on a detailed topographic map drawn on a scale of one mile to the inch, with contour intervals of ten feet. This topographic map, known as the Joplin District Special, is already available. In addition to showing the occurrences of the different rocks, the geologic map will show the areas that have yielded ore, as well as their mutual relations. Careful study has been made of the occurrence of the ores and their associated minerals, and of their relation to the geology of the region in general.

The report of this investigation will be illustrated by maps, sections and photographs. It is intended to supplement for the Joplin district the preliminary report on the lead and zinc deposits of the Ozark region already published by the survey. The new information presented (aside from the geologic map) will consist chiefly of matters of detail, but it is hoped that further light will be thrown on some of the extremely complex problems connected with the occurrence of lead and zinc in this region.

PRESERVE THE FORESTS

Of More Immediate Importance Than Planting New Ones.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

The forestry question of our country is soon to become of vast importance. Some advance the idea of reforesting the waste and denuded lands. This is very good and a wise thing to do, but let us try a more economical plan, one which will show its effects right from the start and not have to wait for a generation to derive any of the benefits therefrom. It is this: preserve and protect the forests before they are forever ruined at the hands of the lumbermen. Let the government acquire these mountain lands as set out in the Appalachian Park bill to be under their supervision and control, then make a heavy penalty for destroying or molesting the forests to a degree of ruin. It is, of course, necessary to take from these forests the large trees, but let it be done with caution and against the destruction of the young growth. Some lumbermen cut and slash the forests in getting out lumber until they resemble a storm-swept area with nearly every tree either cut down or skinned and defaced, until they die.

We have to look back only a few years to see the rapid increase of the disastrous floods which we experience quite frequently owing to the destruction of the forests, which held and absorbed a large percentage of the rainfall. Just think of the damage that has been done in the last month by high water. It will reach into the millions of dollars. How are these dangers to be lessened? They are increasing year after year. There may be several theories and advanced ideas, but is not the one important and most advantageous to the future generations that of preserving the virgin forests before it is forever too late, as well as to grow all the new growth that is possible for the future?

There should be more interest manifested in this problem, which in a short period of years will reach such proportion

as to become alarming to all residents of the valleys and to river-bottom farmers. The people in general do not know or cannot conceive the awful destruction of the forests until they have traveled for several years through the lumber districts of the Great Appalachian mountain range. Do you note the large increase of tanneries throughout the mountain districts? This means the cutting of the most important evergreen tree of the mountains for checking the rapid flow of heavy rains. It is the hemlock, commonly called in the South "spruce pine." Its bark is very valuable for tanning purposes, and the lumber heretofore was considered of little value, and rarely ever cut for lumber. The destruction of the small oak trees for bark alone is also going on, as the trees for the most part are left where they are cut.

The writer has spent many years in the lumber districts, both North and South. It is appalling to note how fast the forests are being wiped out, leaving a vast unsightly and worthless area. There is but one way to check the rapidly-increasing ravaging floods, and that is, protect the forests from devastation and ruin, which are bound to come unless a halt is called. There would be a saving to our government in keeping the rivers open to navigation from washing sediment from the mountain sides, which once was covered with fungus acting as sponge in retaining a large portion of the heavy rainfall, and untold thousands of dollars would be saved to our farmers and manufacturers.

May the day not be far distant when our Department of Agriculture will investigate more thoroughly the rapid destruction of the beautiful and never tiring to look upon forest-covered mountains of this great Appalachian range. When these priceless foliage-covered hills and vales have been ravaged by the woodsman's axe and the future promises nothing but disastrous floods and loss of life, then it will be too late to retrace our steps, replace our once beautiful landscapes or bring back our ruined forests, which we sat idly and saw slipping from our grasp.

R. V. S.

Knoxville, Tenn.

A New College.

A number of architects have submitted in competition plans for the buildings of the Davis and Elkins College to be erected at Elkins, W. Va., and to be under the control of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia and West Virginia. A contribution of \$30,000 from ex-Senator Henry Davis and Senator S. B. Elkins has been matched by \$30,000 raised by the church authorities, and the trustees of the college have determined to spend \$45,000 of the funds at their disposal for the erection of the administration building. Senator Elkins has given the site for the institution, and Senator Davis has agreed to give \$5000 to beautify the ground, and has arranged to make an endowment of the college.

A feature of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, adding to its popularity as a home newspaper, is a series of articles treating a definite topic each day written by authorities in their respective fields and touching upon the best in American life. Moreover, writers of note are regular contributors to its columns, while special features, such as an up-to-date daily fashion article, a daily story and review of American and foreign affairs, etc., supplement its crisp handling of the news.

The sixth annual convention of the Interstate Cotton-Crushers' Association will be held at Memphis, Tenn., beginning May 26. It is expected that between 250 and 300 delegates will be present.

FOREIGN TRADE.

This department is designed to set forth opportunities for the extension of the trade abroad of American manufacturers, and to record facts about the rapidly-developing commerce of the South.

OBSTACLES TO FOREIGN TRADE.

Criticism by Europeans of American Methods.

From two widely-separated points in Europe the Manufacturers' Record has received letters criticising business methods of American firms in dealing with foreign customers. J. K. Fogelmann of Warsaw, Russia, writes: "Business negotiations between America and Russia are made difficult because of the American customs of demanding cash on the handing over of the bill of lading and of allowing no credit. German firms in Hamburg, Bremen, etc., allow from four to six months against the acceptance of drafts, and for this reason it is very easy for them to make headway against American competition. The money market in Russia is so high that the allowance of credit is a very important factor in commercial negotiations at this time."

The policy of liberality which the Germans have adopted, and have adopted in safety, according to some investigations, is also effective in Spain. Frederico J. Garriga of Seville writes to the Manufacturers' Record that having passed most of his youth in the United States, he has endeavored to introduce American goods into this section of Spain and to make Spain's products known to Americans; that his constant efforts have enabled him to enter into commercial relations with exporters in Philadelphia and Chicago, but he adds: "The unusual business methods of American firms compared with the more progressive ways of the Germans often make my efforts fruitless. One firm at Hamburg which I represent is a large commission house representing American manufacturers in Spain and in Portugal, and it has succeeded in building up a very extensive business because it transacts business in the German style and is free from the drawbacks of the American firms. Spain might be a splendid market for American manufactures, and beyond all question will be so when Americans change their present method of transacting business to one more progressive and admitting of greater freedom in business transactions. This I say to you because it is the most important feature of foreign business for your country and for the firms in whose success you are interested."

"My business is that of representing firms and makers of both of this country, Spain and of foreign countries, and, knowing the goods and their prices as I do, I know positively that many American-made articles have a distinct advantage over the same thing made in Germany or in England. Business may be done with skins, with cotton goods of fine quality, with wire for the manufacture of pins and needles, with pins and with soda caustica (a kind of manufactured stone used in the manufacture of glass and soap), with carpenters' tools of every description, and with a great number of other articles which do not come to my mind just now. It is not enough for them to send catalogues and prices; it is necessary for them to say from the beginning, for instance, 'you, Mr. Garriga, will have so much on every sale which you make,' and as a commission will only be given to me when the manufacturers have collected the money directly from the customers, it is evident that for my own sake I will only sell to responsible business people."

"Here is another matter which I wish to bring to your consideration here in this province of Andalusia, a country devoted mostly to agricultural pursuits, exceedingly good business might be transacted if an important business house, manufacturing or selling harness and agricultural machines, would give me an agency and would send to me all necessary things to start such an agency on a good paying basis here in Seville. A permanent agency or exhibition of all these articles, enabling demonstrations to be made before customers in a practical manner, instead of by means of catalogues or writing, would, in my estimation, result in good business. This is a very important matter, and worthy of your most careful consideration. I do not doubt but that you will appreciate its worth and its importance."

Mr. Fogelmann also writes: "Machinery is not so suitable for export to Russia as some other products; in fact, I think you will find the following list to embrace a list of practically all marketable products for this country: Agricultural machinery, files, rails, utensils for the house and the kitchen, clothes-wringers, hardware, hammers, pincers, etc. Prices should be calculated to include freight charges and insurance costs to Hamburg or Danzig."

"You are in a position to render me a great favor by giving me the names of reputable American manufacturers of wringers, utensils for the house and kitchen."

Bearing upon the same subject is a letter from St. E. Pappadimitriou of Smyrna, Turkey, in which he expresses his interest in American manufactures and details his efforts to introduce them in the East. He says: "I regret to state that I have come to no satisfactory result, and have little confidence that I shall ever succeed, for the reason that the difference between business habits in America and the Levant is enormous. The business of exporting American articles to the Levant must follow the same methods as those pursued by European manufacturers. All such business with Europe is done through agents here appointed by the manufacturers, who pay a certain commission to them on all orders accepted and paid for. Manufacturers in England and on the Continent are also allowing buyers such facilities as one to six months' credits. There are, however, articles for which the customary payment is cash against shipping documents or cash upon receipt of goods. Manufacturers in your country generally find that this is not a satisfactory way to do business, but I would say that this depends entirely upon the standing and morality of the agent on this side. If he is good in every respect, the business is as safe as any other."

G. E. Hanssen, Hasselgaarden, Christiania, Norway, makes a similar criticism in a letter to the Manufacturers' Record, in which he expresses a desire to represent first-class American manufacturers. He writes: "The very strict terms demanded by Americans have done a great deal of good to European manufacturers, and until the Americans make terms much easier they will never get hold of the European market as they should. When overproduction demands a much larger export than now their terms will be made easier, but would it not be wise to make this allowance now while your home markets consume almost the whole product? Such flourishing years as you have had for a long time cannot continue much longer, and overproduction and over-speculation are always the net result from such fine money-making days. Afterward it is good to have an outlet."

Trade With British Colonies.

Suggesting plans for pushing trade in Great Britain and her colonies, Norman Hill, No. 110 Cannon street, London, E. C., writes to the Manufacturers' Record as follows:

"It is no good whatever for American manufacturers to ask what price their agents hope to get for their goods. British buyers won't listen to it. Manufacturers know, or ought to know, at what price they can deliver goods in small or large quantities to the United Kingdom or South Africa, etc., with a fair profit to themselves and a reasonable commission to their agent, and these should be given."

"Manufacturers should send their agents samples to place before buyers, to remain their property, and sold for account of manufacturers at the end of the season. If agents give the time and expense to show the samples, surely manufacturers can afford to send them free, yet many manufacturers are shortsighted enough to suggest agents paying for these."

"I could give you examples of manufacturers who two years ago sent across to Britain only one case of goods on the terms I mention, and today they have a good paying continuous business. I am aware that in many articles it is impossible to send samples, but in their absence fullest details should be given. I am doing business on these lines, and I am open for more."

Norwegian Iron Ore.

G. E. Hanssen, Hasselgaarden, Christiania, Norway, writes to the Manufacturers' Record as follows: "I am a part owner in a newly-discovered rich iron-ore field in this country. We are anxious to hand it over to foreign capitalists, as we have none in this country that take an interest in mining industry. Hence, all our mines are in foreign hands. This iron-ore territory covers an area of many miles, and without giving any details about it, I will merely state that hundreds of millions of tons of rich iron ore can be taken away from here, and that in this district in the future will undoubtedly be carried on the greatest iron industry ever known."

Would Represent Americans.

Mr. W. G. L. Riddle of Elm Road, Chelmsford, England, writes to the Manufacturers' Record that he and his partner will in the near future open an engineering agency in the midland counties of England, with Birmingham probably as their center. And that they should like to have the sole British representation of two or three American firms of good reputation. He writes that his partner was president of the Birmingham Association of Mechanical Engineers for several years, and for the last three years has been works manager for the British Thomson-Houston Company at Rugby.

For Philippine Commerce.

The Commercial Museum of the Philippines, organized several months ago at Manila, is intended to encourage the intelligent and profitable development of the Philippine Archipelago and to aid in the extension of its domestic and foreign trade relations. It contains a department for the exhibition at Manila of native products and of imports, and at different markets of the world of native products. A department of information is planned to develop knowledge about the Philippines and about foreign lands. The museum is in charge of Samuel B. Shiley.

Machinery for Belgium.

Victor Jaquet of Lodelinsarte, Belgium, writes to the Manufacturers' Record that, having good connections in Belgium among ironmongers, tankmakers

and bridge and roof builders, he is prepared for the sole agency in Belgium for American manufacturers of tools and general hardware. He adds that American goods are used in Belgium, especially every kind of machines, garden tools and gas and petroleum motors. He is investigating as to the possibility of introducing American bolts and nuts.

Cotton Goods for Germany.

In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record Hermann Strauss of No. 4 Maulbeerstrasse, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, writes: "I am an agent for cotton goods, and think it possible that American woven and printed goods (cotton ginghams, cotton flannels, cotton prints, etc.) could be imported to Germany. I am well acquainted with all buyers of these goods, and would like to assume the agency for one or more houses for a percentage of the amount of the sales."

Notes.

P. N. Constantipoulo of Athens, Greece, writes to the Manufacturers' Record that he desires to get into communication with American manufacturers of manila rope.

Mr. Gustave Zimmer, No. 15, Quai des Bergues, Geneva, Switzerland, a cousin of the senior member of the firm of Zimmer & Co., Petersburg, Va., desires to represent in Switzerland on commission or otherwise American manufacturers. Mr. Zimmer is a fluent speaker and writer in French, German, English and Italian.

Suggestions for Investors.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

This part of North Alabama is practically undeveloped. All the settlements and improvements here have been made since 1892. So you see this is a new section of country. The land is level, and produces well. The soil is a light gray loam. The climate is delightful and healthful. This is a great vegetable and fruit country. Cotton, tobacco, corn and the cereals grow well here. This section is in need of men with money to build up industries and develop this country. Lands are cheap—\$3 to \$10 per acre. This section produces a fine grade and staple of cotton, and this section needs a cotton mill to manufacture this fine grade of cotton. Vegetables and fruits rot and go to waste here, and there is need of a few canning factories and broom factories. The region offers the best inducements to investors in manufacturing, canning and farming industries of any section in the South. The winters are mild and the summers are pleasant. People in the North and East seeking profitable investments and a home in the South should investigate the advantages offered here. This is a high plateau, 1300 to 1800 feet above sea-level.

Albertville, Ala. JOHN L. RAY.

Looking for Investors.

[Special Cor. Manufacturers' Record.]
Thibodaux, La., March 30.

The Lafourche Progressive Union of this place is endeavoring to attract capital and men to the development of a rich territory. The union is willing to assist all persons who come with legitimate purpose, and it believes that such visitors having seen for themselves will become permanent citizens.

During 1902 the coastwise steamship business at the port of Savannah amounted to 555,398 tons shipped and 313,353 tons received. The foreign exports and imports amounted to 600,000 tons. Adding to these shipments those of lumber by schooner, the Savannah News estimates that the entire volume of freight passing through Savannah in 1902 was not less than 1,500,000 tons.

RAILROADS.

[A complete record of all new railroad building in the South will be found in the Construction Department.]

NEW ELECTRIC ROADS.

Four Projects to Build Lines Out of Atlanta, Ga.

Several electric railway projects have recently developed around Atlanta. One of these is the Atlanta & Marietta Railway Co., which proposes to build a line from Atlanta to Marietta via Randall Shoals, and A. H. Cox, its representative, is reported as saying that it will proceed immediately to build. The capital of the company, as stated in its charter, is \$600,000, and the incorporators are B. D. Gray, J. D. Good, F. W. Montgomery, Warren Montgomery and Nathaniel Haven of New York; P. D. McColey of Fulton county, Georgia; A. H. Cox and A. T. Cox of De Kalb county, Georgia; W. R. Powers, R. W. Boone and J. L. Anderson of Cobb county, Georgia.

Another trolley line from Atlanta to Smyrna and Marietta is projected by the Georgia Railway & Electric Co., which has the street railways in Atlanta. This proposed road is to be an extension of the Marietta street line.

A third road projected is by the Chattahoochee Terminal Co., which has a charter to build a trolley line also from Atlanta to Marietta. The incorporators of this company are Newton A. Morris, T. W. Glover, John Awtry of Marietta, and H. L. Collingsworth, W. F. Spalding, Alex. C. King, Jack J. Spalding, Charles D. Tuller and B. M. Fowler of Atlanta.

Still another road is proposed by the Piedmont Electric Co., which is to build also northerly to Roswell, Alpharetta and Cumming. The incorporators of this company are E. S. Braselton of Birmingham, Ala.; Charles S. Kingsberry, E. C. Atkins, T. J. Hightower, C. W. Hunnicutt, John T. Stocks, H. L. Hunter, B. F. Curtis, Charles K. Maddox, F. M. Stocks, Thos. F. Stocks, R. E. Bondurant, J. A. Tiller and John Burnett of Atlanta.

As yet neither company has done any construction, but all have declared their intention to begin work this spring or summer.

TWO NEW OFFICERS.

F. M. Howell and Wm. T. Hunter in the Western Maryland Service.

As a result of the consolidation of interests of the Western Maryland Railroad and the West Virginia Central Railway in the hands of the Goulds, and the appointment of Mr. B. H. Griswold as general traffic manager of the two roads, Mr. F. M. Howell has been made their general passenger agent and Mr. Wm. T. Hunter their general freight agent, the offices of these three gentlemen being at Hillen Station, Baltimore.

The appointments of these gentlemen to important positions by the new owners of the properties appears to be a declaration of the policy to promote men in the service rather than to go outside when prominent places are to be filled. Mr. Griswold, as is well known, has long been at the head of the traffic department of the Western Maryland Railroad, and Mr. Howell entered the service of that company in 1886 as a stenographer in Mr. Griswold's office. From this position he rose on merit to be successively private secretary to Mr. Griswold, chief clerk in the passenger department, and passenger and advertising agent. Mr. Hunter, who has been general freight agent of the West Virginia Central, was formerly with the Suffolk & Carolina Railway and Suffolk Steamboat Co. as general manager, and

prior to that was in the Pennsylvania Railroad freight service at Baltimore. Both Messrs. Howell and Hunter are native Baltimoreans.

Railways of This Country.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has issued a supplement entitled "Railways of the United States, Canada and Mexico." In addition to much statistical information concerning a large number of the railway companies, it includes articles entitled: "Trainload," by J. T. Odell, formerly vice-president of the New York & New England Railroad; "Gentlemen's Agreement and Community of Interest," by M. E. Ingalls, president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway; "The Economic Development of the Southwest," by Paul Morton, vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway; "How to Analyze a Railroad Report," by T. F. Woodcock, editor of the Wall Street Journal, and "Critical Reviews of the Finances and Operation of Railways," by H. D. Emerson. Among the railways concerning which information is presented are the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Gould system, the Southern, the Seaboard, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Louisville & Nashville, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Gulf & Ship Island, the Illinois Central, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Central of Georgia, the Mexican Central, the Southern Pacific, the Brunswick & Birmingham and others.

Rice Belt Line in Texas.

The Rice Belt Railway Co. has been organized at Port Lavaca, Texas, with officers as follows: Ross L. Clark, Calhoun county, president; Judge H. E. Masterson of Brazoria county, first vice-president; G. M. Magill of Matagorda county, second vice-president; L. Ward of Jackson county, third vice-president; D. P. Moore, treasurer; W. G. Peterson, secretary; Willett Wilson, attorney; directors, R. S. Dilworth, L. Seabrook, R. E. Ward, Chas. Chilson and R. Gaines.

The company proposes to build a line from Galveston along the coast to Brownsville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, about 300 miles. The capital is \$1,000,000. Headquarters will be at Port Lavaca.

This organization is the result of a meeting of delegates from Refugio, Calhoun, Jackson, Matagorda and Brazoria counties, who met at Port Lavaca to take action towards meeting the demands for a coast line railroad through the rice belt. It is stated that liberal subscriptions have been made for the line.

Memphis & Gulf.

Concerning the proposed Memphis & Gulf Railroad, Mr. Chester H. Pond, president of the Cornell Construction Co., which will build the line, writes from Newark, N. J., to the Manufacturers' Record as follows:

"The line will run from Memphis, Tenn., to Pensacola, Fla., and will be 412 miles long. The contract for the construction of the entire line has been let, and work will begin in the near future. O. H. P. Cornell is our chief engineer, who will be in charge of the construction of the road, and it will be strictly up to the standard construction in every particular, 80-pound rails being laid on the main line."

The officers of the Cornell Construction Co., which has \$1,000,000 capital, are Chester H. Pond, president; L. W. Moen, vice-president; Frank R. Wickes, treasurer; Thomas J. Gray, secretary; O. H.

P. Cornell, chief engineer; Charles H. Blair, general counsel. The headquarters are at 22 Clinton street, Newark, N. J.

May Build to Birmingham.

Reports that the Illinois Central Railroad will build an extension from a point near Jackson, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., continue to come from the latter city. According to telegrams from various points in that section, the company has made a survey from near Jackson via Sheffield and Jasper, Ala., to Birmingham.

It is also reported that the Illinois Central has made arrangements with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad for the use of its track from Holly Springs or Aberdeen, Miss., to Birmingham. Color has been lent to these reports by a visit to Birmingham by Illinois Central officials, who inspected the Birmingham Belt Road.

It is further rumored that the Illinois Central is considering plans to build a line from some point in Kentucky to Nashville, Tenn.

About Oklahoma.

The "Frisco Magazine" for March, entitled the "Oklahoma Edition," is exceedingly interesting, most of the space being devoted, as its title indicates, to Oklahoma. The opening article, twelve pages long, is "Oklahoma, Act. 14," by Bryan Snyder, passenger traffic manager of the Frisco system. It is liberally illustrated with pictures from various towns, cities and farms in the new Territory, which has grown up so wonderfully since it was opened to settlement. Another article of importance is "Angora Goats as an Investment," by E. E. Barkley. It is likewise well illustrated, and contains a great deal of very valuable information concerning these animals. The magazine is, as usual, well printed and in every way attractive.

It Will Be a Lumber Line.

Mr. F. A. Molitor, president and chief engineer of the Central Railroad of Arkansas, writes from Little Rock, Ark., to the Manufacturers' Record saying:

"The Central Railroad Co. of Arkansas was incorporated for the purpose of opening up some valuable pine lands owned by myself and some associates. Forty miles of a lumber road will be built immediately from Dardanelle, Ark., through Ola into an extensive pine tract situated in the southwest part of Perry county. It is hoped to later extend the line southwardly to Hot Springs and northwardly to a connection with the Arkansas Central Railroad at Paris, Ark. Final location of the line is now being made under the direction of the writer."

New Shops Completed.

The Illinois Central Railroad shops at Memphis, Tenn., have been completed by the contractor, the Geo. B. Swift Co. of Chicago. All the machinery has been put in position. This new plant consists of two very large shop buildings, a 20-stall roundhouse and a large coal chute. There are also ample yard facilities. Cars and engines are to be repaired there. The contract for these shops was given to the Swift Company last October, and the actual work of building began in November, although the grading for the shops had begun in September.

Wabash Eastern Plans.

According to advices from Philadelphia, the Gould railway interests have purchased an old railroad charter in Pennsylvania similar to those under which the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Railway are organized, the reported ob-

ject being to secure the broad rights conferred thereby for an extension of the Wabash towards New York city. Reports from Philadelphia also state that the Goulds are interested in the Philadelphia & Western Railway, incorporated to build a trolley road from that city to Parkersburg, Pa.

Large Rail Order.

Justice Cox, Jr., & Co., 552-554 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia, have secured an order for shipment to Mexico for 47,500 tons of new 75-pound steel T rails and fastenings, sufficient for 400 miles of road. These rails are for one of the Mexican roads, and delivery is to be made during the remainder of this year and the first three months of 1904.

Railroad Notes.

The Southern Railway has recently received fifty-seven new locomotives and twenty-five passenger coaches.

It is reported from Winston-Salem, N. C., that the Southern Railway Co. and the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. will jointly erect a union passenger station.

Advices from Louisville report that grading for the new shops of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is being pushed, and that the foundation work will begin next week.

A dispatch from Chicago reports that contracts have been let for building the Pease Car and Locomotive Works at Hegewisch, Ill., at a cost of about \$1,500,000.

The Queen & Crescent Route has made a special low rate for tickets to the United Confederate Veterans' Reunion, which is to be held at New Orleans May 19-22. W. C. Rinearson is general passenger agent at Cincinnati, Ohio.

It is reported from St. Louis, Mo., that J. H. Kirby of the Kirby Lumber Co. of Texas has been conferring with officials of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad looking to an extension of that line probably from Paris, Texas, to the Gulf at Sabine Pass. This would cut through the timber lands owned by the Kirby Lumber Co., in which corporation the Frisco recently acquired a large interest.

To Help to a Living.

In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record Mr. J. W. Pearson of Tehuacana, Texas, writes: "I read with much pleasure the letter in the Manufacturers' Record from Mr. J. H. Ruebush of Dayton, Va., and I shall watch the outcome of Mr. Ruebush's plan with considerable interest. I desire to put in a plant in our little town that will give our poor boys and girls employment to aid them in paying their expenses through Westminster College, located at this point. I had thought of a toothpick and turnwood box factory or the manufacturing of reliable medicines for the general trade, which, under competent instructions, the boys and girls can learn to make and market, thus being men and women having some business knowledge, as well as book-learning. The Manufacturers' Record is doing a good work for the South, and I am growing in love with it as each succeeding number comes out. In conclusion, allow me to endorse the Manufacturers' Record's position on 'child labor.'"

Carroll D. Wright to Speak.

President Roosevelt has written to Mr. John W. Poreh, vice-president for Louisiana of the National Association of Manufacturers, that he has persuaded Hon. Carroll D. Wright to make an address before the convention of the association, which will meet this month at New Orleans.

TEXTILES.

[A complete record of new textile enterprises in the South will be found in the Construction Department.]

Correspondence relating to textile matters, especially to the cotton-mill interests of the South, and items of news about new mills or enlargements, special contracts for goods, market conditions, etc., are invited by the Manufacturers' Record. We shall be glad to have such matter at all times, and also to have any general discussion relating to cotton matters.

SOUTHERN MILL BUILDING.

Three Months' Advance in the Textile Industry.

During the first three months of this year there has been an unusual degree of activity in the South in the erection of new cotton mills and the enlargement of established plants, emphasizing for those interested in the South's growth the fact that there is not likely to be any cessation in the movement that is placing Southern textile interests in the foremost position, where they justly belong because of the section's manifold natural advantages. Probably no like period in the South's textile history has shown a greater advance in the addition of spindles and looms than that of the past fifteen months. As a matter of fact, this advance has reached that stage of its development where it excites little if any comment, except, of course, from the class of interests where business is closely identified with it.

It is especially worthy of notice, as has been the case for several years past, that arrangements looking toward finer goods production continue to be made. One particular advance now under way is that which will make the South a greater pro-

ducer of denim. At the present time no less than \$5,250,000 is being expended on the erection of mills to manufacture that class of cloth. These plants were announced during the past twelve months. One to cost \$2,000,000 (including extensive water-power developments) is located at Danville, Va. Another to cost \$1,250,000 (including the establishment of a complete manufacturing town) is located at Greensboro, N. C. Another to cost \$2,000,000 (including extensive water-power development and establishment of mill town) is located near Dunn, N. C. These mills will have a total of 210,000 spindles and 640 looms. They will largely increase the production of denims in this country. The past quarter year's developments included the announcement of the merger that is to take over about seventy Southern yarn mills. No statement has yet been made public giving the names of the mills to comprise this merger, which is capitalized at \$21,000,000.

Referring to the more immediate subject of the total spindles and looms for January, February and March, it is noted that during these three months there were 287,680 spindles and 6243 looms reported. This number does not include any doubtful enterprises. It only presents those confirmed by reports direct from the interested parties. The aggregate expenditure for this machinery may be conservatively estimated at \$5,700,000. Of the total equipment, there are 200,680 spindles and 4903 looms accredited to enlargements being made by established mills. An expenditure of about \$4,000,000 is, therefore, to be made by men thoroughly versed in Southern conditions for this important industry. The following table shows the progress by States:

Alabama.				
Name.	Location.	Spindles.	Looms.	
*Indian Head Mills of Alabama.	Cordova.	2,500	200	
*Lowe Mfg. Co.	Huntsville.	2,500	200	
Georgia.				
Ohio parties.	Atlanta.	12,000	...	
Catoosa Mfg. Co.	Ringgold.	5,000	150	
*Floyd Cotton Mills (\$25,000 additional machinery)	Rome.	
2 new mills.		17,000	150	
Mississippi.				
*McComb Cotton Mills.	McComb City.	5,000	230	
North Carolina.				
*Highland Park Mfg. Co.	Charlotte.	30,000	1,000	
*Odell Mfg. Co.	Concord.	10,000	...	
*Moorwebb Cotton Mills.	Dallas.	5,000	...	
*Ozark Cotton Mills.	Gastonia.	1,000	...	
*Trenton Cotton Mills.	Gastonia.	2,000	...	
*Minneola Mfg. Co.	Gilbertville.	10,000	200	
*E. L. Shuford Mfg. Co.	Hickory.	10,000	200	
Ivey Mills.	Hickory.	5,000	200	
J. A. Abernathy.	Lincolnton.	10,000	...	
*Piedmont Cotton Mills.	Lincolnton.	1,000	...	
*Tuckasee Mfg. Co.	Mt. Holly.	
*Pee Dee Mfg. Co.	Rockingham.	2,500	200	
*Kester Mfg. Co.	Salisbury.	8,100	...	
*Walhalla Cotton Mills.	Walhalla.	5,000	175	
3 new mills.		100,600	2,165	
South Carolina.				
*Anderson Cotton Mills.	Anderson.	7,500	...	
*Gluck Mills.	Anderson.	25,000	750	
*Orr Cotton Mills.	Anderson.	30,000	750	
*Maple Cotton Mills.	Dillon.	5,000	...	
*Hamer Cotton Mills.	Dillon.	5,000	...	
*McGee Mfg. Co.	Greenville.	5,000	...	
*Monaghan Mills.	Greenville.	30,000	760	
*Chickadee Mfg. Co. (reported in previous list as 11,230 spindles and 300 looms) announces additional	Honeapath.	4,000	100	
*Jonesville Mfg. Co.	Jonesville.	3,500	...	
*Watts Mills (reported in list January 1 as 15,000 spindles and 500 looms) announces additional	Laurens.	10,000	200	
*Warren Mfg. Co.	Warrenville.	4,000	100	
*Woodruff Cotton Mills.	Woodruff.	16,500	388	
*York Cotton Mills (combining machinery added)	Yorkville.	
4 new mills.		145,580	3,045	
Tennessee.				
*Elk Cotton Mills (\$30,000 for more machinery)	Fayetteville.	
Texas.				
*Gonzales Cotton Mills.	Gonzales.	7,000	210	
*Orange Cotton Mills Co.	Orange.	10,000	240	
1 new mill.		17,000	450	
New mills.		87,000	1,340	
Enlarging mills.		200,680	4,903	
Total for first quarter.		287,680	6,243	
*Established mills enlarging.				

Louisville (Ky.) Cotton Mills Co. will erect an addition 100x100 feet, plans for which are being prepared by D. X. Murphy & Bro.; extent of machinery to be added not stated.

It is rumored that Eugene Holt and James N. Williamson, Jr., of Burlington, N. C., will build another cotton mill. They are already interested in the management of large mills.

The Cotton Movement.

In his report for March 27 Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that the amount of cotton brought into sight during 208 days of the present season was 9,434,874 bales, an increase over the same period last year of 83,272 bales; the exports were 5,760,612 bales, an increase of 217,331 bales; taking by Northern spinners, 1,785,863 bales, a decrease of 28,211 bales; by Southern spinners, 1,377,439 bales, an increase of 147,439 bales. The exports to Great Britain have been 703,218 bales less than the takings by American spinners.

Hickory's New Mill.

All details have been arranged for the Ivey Mills, reported last week with capital stock of \$100,000. A. A. Shuford has been chosen president, and George F. Ivey, general manager. Articles of incorporation have been obtained at Hickory, N. C., and O. A. Robbins of Charlotte, N. C., has been engaged as engineer in charge. The equipment will be 4500 spindles and 200 looms for weaving fine satens forty-four inches wide. Most of the machinery has been purchased. Capital is \$75,000, with privilege of increasing to \$125,000.

Textile Notes.

Southern Manufacturing Co., Athens, Ga., will build cotton mill to have 4000 spindles.

N. B. Mills, Statesville, N. C., is endeavoring to organize \$100,000 company to build cotton mill.

Roberd Manufacturing Co., Rockingham, N. C., will add 300 looms. It now has 13,000 spindles and 600 looms.

Great Falls Manufacturing Co., Rockingham, N. C., will add 100 looms. Its present equipment is 4512 ring spindles and 147 broad looms.

Messrs. Leak, Wall & McRae, Rockingham, N. C., will add 200 looms to their Midway Mills. Their present equipment is 6200 ring spindles and 300 looms.

J. S. Jackson of Sparta, Tenn., contemplates establishing a knitting mill. He proposes investing about \$15,000 and manufacturing hosiery and other underwear.

Dickson Cotton Mill, Laurinburg, N. C., will install 1200 additional spindles. Contract for this machinery has been awarded. Company at present has 6300 spindles.

It is reported that the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Huntsville, Ala., will, upon completion of 63,000-spindle mill No. 2, lately contracted for, build an addition to mill No. 1 to accommodate 30,000 spindles.

Messrs. Leslie P. Montgomery, Thomas Conyngham and Clarence P. Moser have incorporated the Southern Textile Co. of Mississippi at Vicksburg, Miss., for textile-manufacturing purposes. Their capital is \$10,000.

The Mecklenburg Cotton Mills will be organized, with capital stock of \$175,000, to build plant in or near Charlotte, N. C. William Coleman of Whitmires, S. C., will be president, and R. L. Tate of Columbia, S. C., treasurer-manager.

Moorwebb Cotton Mills, Dallas, N. C., reported incorporated, etc., last month, has let contract for construction of its buildings. Main structure will be one story high, 75x300 feet, of brick. As previously stated, 5000 spindles will be installed.

Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., will issue bonds to the amount of \$75,000,

bearing 6 per cent. interest, in certificates of \$1000 denomination. A mortgage is given to secure the issue. Possibly the company intends enlarging its plant, which now has 10,000 ring spindles.

J. J. Mather, Cleveland, Tenn., contemplates establishing knitting mill. He proposes manufacturing heavy black-ribbed half-hose, with double foot. Mr. Mather solicits correspondence from makers of knitting machinery, power plants (steam and electrical), dyeing equipment, etc.

It is proposed to organize company for the erection of a cotton mill at Moundville, Ala., and R. L. Griffin is interested. Endeavors are being made to interest outside capital in the enterprise, Moundville being an especially suitable location for cotton-manufacturing enterprises. Correspondence is invited.

Arlington Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has decided to enlarge and improve its plant. Its spindles will be increased by 2700, making a total of 10,000, and contract for this machinery has been awarded. An additional building will be constructed to accommodate the new spindles, as well as preparatory and finishing machinery which will be installed.

Dispatches from Chicago state that Messrs. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., leading dry-goods merchants of that city, will either purchase several large hosiery and underwear mills in the South or contract for the output of a number of Southern plants. Frank A. Devlin of the firm was in Atlanta, Ga., last week, making investigation looking towards this action.

McComb City (Miss.) Cotton Mills has let contract to L. W. McDaniel for erection of an addition of brick 50x100 feet. This structure will accommodate the additional 5000 spindles and 230 looms announced in January as to be added. Capital is being increased \$100,000 to provide for the improvements. There are 5000 spindles and 220 looms in the present mill.

The Farmville Knitting Mills at Farmville, Va., will be offered for sale at public auction on April 28. This is an up-to-date plant, equipped with modern machines for producing marketable goods. It has its own electric-light plant. Experienced labor is available at minimum prices. A. V. Russell, trustee, can give further particulars to interested parties.

QUOTATIONS OF COTTON YARNS.

By Buckingham, Paulson & Co., New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, March 31.

No. 10s-1 and 12s-1 warps.	15 1/2 @ 15 3/4
No. 14s-1 warps.	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
No. 16s-1 warps.	16 1/2 @
No. 18s-1 warps.	18 @
No. 22s-1 warps.	18 1/2 @
No. 26s-1 warps.	19 @
No. 6s to 10s bunch yarn.	14 1/2 @ 15
No. 12s-1.	15 1/2 @
No. 14s-1.	16 @
No. 16s-1.	16 1/2 @
No. 20s-1.	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
No. 22s-1.	18 @
No. 26s-1.	19 @
No. 8s-2 ply soft yarn.	15 1/2 @ 15 3/4
No. 10s-2 ply soft yarn.	15 1/2 @ 16
No. 8s-2 ply hard.	15 @
No. 10s-2 ply hard.	15 1/2 @
No. 12s-2 ply hard.	15 1/2 @ 16
No. 14s-2 ply.	16 @
No. 16s-2 ply.	16 1/2 @
No. 20s-2 ply.	18 @
No. 24s-2 ply.	20 @
No. 26s-2 ply.	20 @ 20 1/4
No. 30s-2 ply yarn.	21 @ 21 1/4
No. 40s-2 ply.	25 @
No. 8s-3, 4 and 5 ply.	15 @
No. 20s-2 ply chain warps.	18 @
No. 24s-2 ply chain warps.	20 @
No. 26s-2 ply chain warps.	20 1/2 @
No. 30s-2 ply chain warps.	21 @ 21 1/4
No. 16s-3 ply hard twist.	16 1/2 @
No. 20s-3 ply hard twist.	18 @
No. 26s-3 ply hard twist.	20 @

Cottonseed-Oil Notes.

Mr. W. A. Mathewson of Toccoa, Ga., is investigating with a view to the establishment of a cottonseed-oil mill at Gainesville, Ga.

The Donalds Oil Mill Co. of Donalds, S. C., recently incorporated, will build a

20-ton cottonseed-oil mill. J. W. Brock is president of the company, and wants bids on machinery.

A fire which broke out in the pressroom of the Charleston Oil Mills at Charleston, S. C., almost completely destroyed that department of the factory. The actual loss in property is estimated at \$40,000, fully covered by insurance. It is thought the mill will be replaced at once.

Beginning May 26, and continuing several days, there will be held in Memphis, Tenn., the annual session of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association. It will be a very important gathering, and will be composed of the representatives of one of the most important industries of the South.

The Planters' Manufacturing Co. was organized at Gainesville, Ga., on the 28th ult., with a capital stock of \$25,000, for the purpose of building a cottonseed-oil mill, ginnery and fertilizer plant. Work will begin at once upon the erection of the buildings for the enterprise. W. A. Mathewson of Toccoa, John Carter, A. J. Munday, R. D. Mitchell and other citizens of Gainesville are movers in the enterprise.

Cottonseed products at Memphis were quoted on the 30th ult. as follows: Prime crude cottonseed oil, 35½ to 36 cents; off crude, 28 to 33 cents; prime summer yellow, 38, and choice cooking summer yellow, 42 cents; cottonseed meal, prime, \$20.25, and cake, \$20; linters, 3¼ to 3½ cents per pound; cottonseed, including sacks, by river, \$16, and by rail, in bulk, \$17 per ton, delivered in Memphis. Receipts of seed at Memphis since September 1, 4044 cars and 569,487 sacks, against 3222 cars and 560,921 sacks for the same period one year ago.

The following are official quotations on cottonseed and cottonseed products as posted at the New Orleans Cotton Exchange on the 30th ult.: Prime refined oil, in barrels, 40½ cents per gallon; off refined, in barrels, 36½ cents per gallon; prime crude, loose, 35 cents per gallon; off crude, loose, nominal; prime cottonseed cake, \$24.50 per ton of 2240 pounds; off prime cottonseed cake, nominal; prime cottonseed meal, \$25.12½ per ton of 2240 pounds; off prime cottonseed meal, nominal; soap stock, \$1.17½; linters, per pound, choice, 4½ cents; A, 4 cents; B, 3½ cents; C, 3½ cents; cottonseed, in sacks, delivered in New Orleans, \$15 per ton of 2240 pounds; in bulk, delivered in New Orleans, \$14 per ton of 2000 pounds.

Quotations on March 28 at the New Orleans Maritime and Merchants' Exchange, Limited (February shipment from the mills), were as follows: Prime cake, \$24 per long ton, ship's side; off cake, \$23 to \$24 per long ton, ship's side, according to quality; prime meal, \$25 per long ton, ship's side; off meal, \$22 to \$24 per long ton, ship's side, according to quality; prime crude oil, 34 cents per gallon loose f. o. b. mill; off crude oil, 27 to 30 cents per gallon loose f. o. b. mill, according to quality; prime refined oil, 39½ cents nominal per gallon loose in barrels, ship's side; off refined oil, 36½ cents per gallon loose in barrels, ship's side; soap stock, \$1.17½ per 100 pounds, basis 50 per cent, fatty acid; linters, per pound, f. o. b. mills flat—A, 3½ cents; B, 3 cents; C, 2½ cents; low linters, 1½ to 2 cents per pound f. o. b. mill flat, according to quality.

The Southern Vehicle Association will meet at Richmond, Va., on April 7, 8 and 9, with 100 delegates present from different parts of the South. Mr. J. G. Anderson of Rockhill, S. C., is president, and Mr. J. T. Henderson of Valdosta, Ga., is secretary and treasurer.

PHOSPHATES.

Phosphate Markets.

Office Manufacturers' Record,
Baltimore, Md., April 1.

The local phosphate market during the week has been more active in certain quarters, and the general tone much improved, in sympathy with the general situation at mining sections in the Southern phosphate belt. The receipts at this point are light, and fertilizer men are now more anxious to purchase than they were several weeks ago. At all mining points in the South a general improvement in values and in the demand is now the rule. The movement in Florida is most pronounced as to the demand for both land rock and pebble. Prominent companies in the pebble sections especially report the market as decidedly firm and strong at an advance of 50 cents a ton over the prices ruling thirty days ago. Shipments from the ports are increasing materially, and from Tampa during the past ten days over 27,000 tons went forward. The improvement in the market is not only confined to Florida, but extends throughout the South Carolina and Tennessee districts. The situation at Mt. Pleasant is most favorable for trade, and in both values and demand the market is active and firm. The output recently has been greatly restricted by inclement weather, and mining has been carried on under most unfavorable circumstances. The domestic and foreign demand for Tennessee rock is far beyond the supply, but with favorable weather shipments will increase.

Fertilizer Ingredients.

The market for ammoniates has ruled fairly active, with values steady, both for spot and future delivery. The demand from the East and South continues, but buyers are now generally supplied for the season. Stocks in the West in packers' hands are generally reported light.

The following table represents the prices current at this date:

Sulph. of ammonia (gas), spot.	\$3 12½ @ 3 15
do, foreign prompt.	3 32½ @ 3 35
Nitrate of soda, spot Balto.	2 10 @ 2 15
Blood	2 65 @ 2 67½
Azotine (cheek)	2 55 @ 2 57½
Azotine (pork)	2 55 @ 2 57½
Tankage (concentrated)	2 47½ @ 2 50
Tankage (9 and 20)	2 67½ @ 10½ @ 2 70 & 10
Tankage (7 and 30)	20 50 @ 21 00
Fish (dry)	32 50 @ 35 00

Phosphate and Fertilizer Notes.

It is stated that W. E. S. Gregory of Mount Pleasant, Tenn., who has recently secured some valuable phosphate deposits in Hickman county, is now actively engaged developing his properties.

The British steamship Haugham, from Port Tampa to England with a cargo of phosphate, ran ashore on the New Grounds marshes group on the 18th ult. She was floated and arrived at Key West last week.

The steamship Minnewaska, which cleared from Port Tampa, Fla., last week with over 5000 tons of pebble phosphate, is due to arrive at Baltimore tomorrow. The cargo was furnished by the Palmetto Phosphate Co.

The securities of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., \$1,000,000 additional preferred stock and \$500,000 additional common stock, have been approved for listing by the governors of the New York Stock Exchange.

It is reported that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. of Richmond, Va., has purchased in Cuba some of the richest beds of phosphate now in the possession of this corporation. Experts pronounce the deposits to be most valuable.

The kaolin plant at Yalaha, Fla., is now running at its full capacity, and results are said to be very satisfactory. The clay is pronounced of excellent quality,

and the plant a great success, and a night force will be put on to operate the press and drying departments. The manager expects to get ready a carload for shipment daily.

The American Phosphate Co.'s property, bonded for something over \$200,000, was sold at public auction at Columbia, Tenn., on the 25th ult. It was bid in by Philadelphia capitalists. The bondholders will organize the company and resume operations. This is the largest phosphate company in the phosphate district, owning 6000 acres of phosphate lands in Maury county, besides fertilizer plants, etc.

There was remarkable activity last week at Port Tampa, Fla., in phosphate shipments. The following clearances were reported: Steamship Gottfried for Venice, 2200 tons from Schielliman & Bene; schooner Francis M. for Baltimore, 1762 tons from Joseph Hull; schooner Cordelia E. Hays, 1900 tons from Baltimore from Joseph Hull; steamship Dorothy for Cartaret, N. J., 3177 tons from the Palmetto Phosphate Co.; steamship Glenwood for Helsingborg, Germany, 2550 tons from Schielliman & Bene; steamship Ashfield for Stettin, Germany, 3180 tons from Joseph Hull; steamship Pierce for Venice, 2700 tons from Schielliman & Bene; steamship Armenia for Dublin, Ireland, 3004 tons from Joseph Hull; schooner Henry J. Smith for New Orleans, 1625 tons from the Greenhead Phosphate Co.; steamship Care for Hamburg, 3250 tons from Schielliman & Bene, and bark Flourine for Philadelphia, 680 tons from Joseph Hull—a total of 26,028 tons.

Cane-Growers' Convention.

Governors of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas have agreed to appoint five delegates from each county or parish of their respective States to the Interstate Sugar-Cane Growers' Convention, which will meet at Macon, Ga., on May 6, and continue in session three days. The aim of the committee for the convention, of which Mr. D. G. Purse of Savannah is chairman, has been to select speakers and essayists for the occasions, ensuring a comprehensive treatment of the subject of cane-growing from every standpoint. Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of bureau of chemistry, Department of Agriculture; Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director Louisiana sugar experiment station; Hon. W. W. Denton of Kansas, father of the sorghum industry in the United States; Prof. F. L. Stewart of Pennsylvania, a distinguished scientist and sugar expert, and other distinguished speakers who have made a close study of cane cultivation and its products, syrup and sugar, and other syrup and sugar-producing plants, have accepted invitations to be present and address the convention.

Among the many recently-established lumber plants in the South is that conducted by the Stetson Lumber Co. of Macon, Ga. This company controls five mills with a capacity of about 75,000 feet of timber daily, and is building another mill that will cut about 40,000 feet per day from a 4000-acre tract of fine timber in Colquitt and Thomas counties, Georgia. J. P. Stetson is the company's president, and J. M. Matthews is secretary-treasurer. Mr. Stetson was formerly paying and receiving teller of the American National Bank at Macon, and Mr. Matthews was for seven years connected in a leading capacity with one of the largest wholesale lumber dealers. The company is prepared to handle any orders and to make prompt shipments.

LUMBER.

[A complete record of new mills and building operations in the South will be found in the Construction Department.]

LUMBER MARKET REVIEWS.

Baltimore.

Office Manufacturers' Record,
Baltimore, Md., April 1.

The local lumber market is now showing more favorable features, and with the return of spring the volume of business is showing an improvement. The receipts continue about the same, and are sufficient to supply the demand at the moment. Under all conditions, however, prices for all kinds of lumber continue to rule firm. There is a better inquiry now, and both from local buyers and out-of-town sections the demand is better. In North Carolina pine the movement is taking on more activity, while inquiries from the usual sources are numerous. Lumbermen anticipate a good volume of business during the spring months. Cypress is very steady, with a regular demand, and stocks ample. In hardwoods there is a good domestic trade in progress, and both in oak, ash, walnut and other woods there is much improvement. Conditions in milling sections recently have restricted logging operations, and mills have found it difficult to get logs to mill in order to fill contracts. In poplar there is a further slight advance, and for this wood the demand is active, with values strong. The foreign movement is improving slowly, and exporters hope soon to have European buyers in closer contact as to more mutual views of the timber and lumber situation.

Charleston.

[From our own Correspondent.]
Charleston, S. C., March 30.

The local lumber market has ruled quiet during the past week, but there is a fairly active demand from Northern and Eastern points. The inclement weather and heavy rains in the interior have restricted logging operations, and receipts of lumber are lighter than usual. At all nearby milling points orders are good and mills are running generally on full time. At interior points in the State the development of hardwood tracts of timber is now showing up very favorably, and numerous woodworking concerns are being established at various points. The operations at Georgetown are of an active character, and both in cypress and yellow pine there is a free outward movement. Prices throughout the general list are being adhered to, and values for lumber, as a rule, are very steady. The shipments last week were very light, only 8722 feet going to Boston by the Clyde steamer Navahoe and 9334 feet to New York by the steamer Comanche. The total shipments of lumber from Charleston since September 1 last amount to 40,837,239 feet coastwise and 1,308,500 foreign, against 35,070,556 coastwise and 524,000 foreign for the same period last year.

Jacksonville.

[From our own Correspondent.]
Jacksonville, Fla., March 30.

The volume of business in all the avenues of the lumber trade in this section for the month about to close will be greater than for any month of the quarter ending tomorrow. In all parts of the State trade is booming, and were it not for the difficulty in getting logs to the mills on account of the floods in timber sections the shipments of lumber would be greatly increased. Prices for lumber are generally firm, and the demand increasing, while brokers have difficulty in

getting lumber to fill their orders. In the demand for timber lands business was never better, and all the timber lands offered at anything like a fair price are being purchased. In the demand for lumber all-heart pine is being freely marketed for the West India trade. Mills are all busy on orders, and lumbermen generally look for a sharp advance all along the line. At Moultrie, near Savannah, last week the Pine Product Co. made its first experiments. This company uses the recently-discovered process for getting turpentine and rosin from old stumps, pine knots, slats and edging from the saw-mills. The experiment, it is said, was thoroughly successful. Among the clearances last week were the following vessels: Steamship Algonquin for New York with 500,000 feet of lumber, steamship Navahe for Boston with 400,000 feet of lumber, 3500 crossties and 2500 bundles of shingles; steamship Arapahoe for New York with 350,000 feet of lumber and 7000 bundles of shingles, steamship Seminole for Boston with 500,000 feet of lumber, 4500 crossties and 2000 bundles of shingles. The Cumber Lumber Co. loaded the steamship John J. Hill for New York with 650,000 feet of lumber. The steamship Westover cleared for Philadelphia with 300,000 feet of lumber. Sail vessels cleared during the week for New York, Providence, R. I., and Cardenas, Cuba, with 1,600,000 feet of lumber and 155,000 shingles. The schooner Mary A. Hall, 341 tons, was chartered to load lumber at Jacksonville for Portland, Me., two trips, \$6.37½, option piling on deck \$6.

Mobile.

[From our own Correspondent.]
Mobile, Ala., March 30.

The high water in the upper rivers and creeks has retarded operations in the local timber market during the past week. The rivers and creeks tributary to them have now fallen enough to be within their banks, and raftsmen are now bringing down timber, which will relieve millmen along the river-front. During the first week of the present month logs became so scarce that some of the mills had to close down. The indications now are that the logging industry will be resumed by the 1st of April. Receipts are already becoming more liberal, and mills both here and at other Gulf ports will soon be running on full time. The timber market still continues to show a very steady tone, and the outward movement is heavy. In lumber the demand for prime is good, with prices firm at \$23 to \$25 for 11-inch and up. From Cuba there are numerous inquiries, and considerable actual business is being done with ports of that island. There is a satisfactory demand from River Plate, and also some business with New York buyers. The continuous fall of the Alabama and Bigbee rivers has caused a stimulation in the rafting of logs to the various mills, and large numbers of rafts have arrived and many are en route to this port. There is considerable activity in the hardwood business, and these mills are preparing to begin work of floating rafts to the market. At present there are numerous steamers in port awaiting the movement of timber and hardwood for cargoes. Since the high water in Pascagoula river subsided 200,000 logs which have been penned up at Dead Lake and vicinity have reached Moss Point saw-mills. Of this drift the L. N. Dantzer Lumber Co. received 75,000, and an order for 4,000,000 feet of lumber was placed with that company on the 20th ult. The Sutherland-Innes Co., which has large interests in timber and lumber on the Gulf, is making a number of improvements at its lumber plant at

Kenner, La. New machinery is being put in, and the entire plant is being improved. Yellow-pine, cypress and cottonwood lumber will be manufactured. A day and night force of two shifts will be employed, and plans for fourteen cottages are contemplated to accommodate the mill hands. Timber freights continue about steady, with few new charters reported. The British steamer Framfield, 1609 tons, was taken last week to load at a Gulf port for Rotterdam with timber at or about 82/6, and the British steamer Norwood, 1465 tons, from the Gulf to United Kingdom or Continent with timber on private terms.

Memphis.

[From our own Correspondent.]
Memphis, Tenn., March 30.

The most important matter in lumber circles here during the past week was the step taken by the Memphis Lumbermen's Club looking to the correction of the poor service given the lumbermen by the railroads. At a meeting of the club a committee was appointed to take up the matter with the railroads. This committee drafted a uniform letter, which was sent to the general managers of all Memphis lines, protesting against the inadequate service given, and asking the railroads to provide enough cars for the handling of both timber and the manufactured lumber the year through. The greatest shortage, the committee stated, had been in flat cars for the handling of logs from the camps of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas to the mills in this district, and particularly to the plants in Memphis proper. No further steps will be taken until replies have been received from the general managers of the roads at interest. Quiet conditions have been the rule in the lumber circles here during the week. There has been a moderate demand, which has been in excess of the supply of dry stocks, and prices have continued full, though no further advances have been reported. Production is still very badly handicapped by the fact that a number of the plants in the overflowed district in this city and section have remained closed down, together with others which have not been able to do anything because not able to get any logs from the sections from which these are brought. The Yazoo & Mississippi Valley branch of the Illinois Central is still under water, and as this is the most important logging road in this section, the mills depending on the railroads have not had many receipts. Western traffic has been resumed, and this has helped the receipts of lumber from the mills in that section, but even with the increased receipts, stocks, as already intimated, continue very light. The matter of getting lumber out of Memphis is quite as difficult as that of getting it in, and the business is badly handicapped by the inadequate service given. Some of the woodworking plants are still under water, though several of those which were out of business a week ago have resumed operations in part or wholly. The better weather has had the effect of stimulating the demand for all sorts of building woods, and business in this line is now very active, with prospects of further increase when spring building gets well under way. The woodworking plants and the lumber mills of Northern Memphis are now very much interested in the matter of devising some means whereby they may escape another such overflow as that experienced here during the past two weeks. Steps are being taken to raise funds for the building of levees that will protect the whole of North Memphis amounting to \$200,000, and this will probably be done if the proper foundations can be secured for the levees.

Lumber Notes.

The Waverly Stave & Tie Co. of Waverly, Tenn., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$6000, by Robert Dinwiddie, J. U. White, F. T. Gunther and John Koff.

The Cumberland Tie & Lumber Co. of Nashville, Tenn., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$30,000, by J. C. Shofner, J. C. Neil, J. F. Beaty and others.

The Dornay Price Lumber Co. has purchased 25,000 acres of timber lands, as previously reported, and will develop same. The company will enlarge its mills during the coming summer.

The Buell Planing Mill of Dallas, Texas, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$75,000. The incorporators are Frank T. Buell, H. W. Childs, J. E. De Witt and J. K. Blackstone.

It is stated that 8,000,000 mahogany logs will be imported at Pensacola shortly from Honduras for a firm in Louisville, Ky. The mahogany will be used to manufacture boxes for market purposes.

The Southern Wood and Handle Factory of Memphis, Tenn., has been organized, with a capital of \$5000, for the manufacture of spokes, handles, etc., by J. D. Anderson, H. F. Busch, H. J. Wagner and others.

The Maryland Lumber & Supplies Co. of Baltimore has been chartered, with a capital stock of \$1000, for dealing in lumber, timber, etc. The incorporators are John Betz, W. Stewart Brown, Andrew Miller and others.

A boom on the Seneca river at Calhoun, Oconee county, South Carolina, owned by the Benedict Log Co., was washed away by high water last week. It is understood that over 40,000 logs drifted away, entailing a loss of about \$35,000.

The Bell Lumber Co. of Macon, Ga., is about to increase its capital stock to \$50,000. Of this proposed increase, the company expects to issue preferred stock not to exceed \$25,000. This company was chartered in 1895 with a capital of \$3000.

The Fahey Bros. Planing Mill Co. of Wheeling, W. Va., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company will establish and operate a planing mill. The incorporators are Martin W. Fahey, M. J. Fahey, Dennis C. Fahey and others.

The Ferd Brenner Lumber Co. of Chattanooga has just completed the erection of a large warehouse at its plant at Citico, Tenn. The building is 25x150 feet, and will be used for the storage of finished oak, walnut, mahogany and maple hardwoods for the general market.

The Macon Yellow Pine & Hardwood Co. of Macon, Ga., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000, to deal in all kinds of lumber and timber and manufacture lumber of all kinds, doors, sash, blinds, etc. The incorporators are N. B. Corbin, J. W. Cabaniss, C. M. Orr and H. S. Fambres.

It is stated that Daniel L. Quirk of Ypsilanti, Mich., has sold to C. B. Sewall of the Long-Bell Lumber Co. of Lake Charles, La., 17,530 acres of timber land for \$410,000. The lands are situated along the line of the Kansas City & Southern Railway in the northwestern portion of Calcasieu parish, Louisiana.

The Laurel Fork Lumber Co. of Bristol, Va., has been chartered, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and will manufacture lumber, etc. E. A. Otto of Alexandria, Ind., is president of the company; H. V. Otto, vice-president, and J. M. MacRae, secretary. The company will build two saw-mills to develop timber lands in Scott county.

The Texas & Louisiana Lumber Co. of Houston, Texas, has amended its charter by increasing its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Under the reorganization the officers of the company will be J. C. Means, president; J. S. Bonner, vice-president; R. W. Weir, secretary and treasurer, and J. S. Helms, general auditor.

The Flynn Lumber Co. of Charleston, W. Va., has been chartered, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are A. Bringardner of Junction City, Ohio; James Flynn of Altoona, Pa.; W. E. Chilton, J. E. Chilton and Peter Carroll of Charleston, W. Va. The company will own and operate saw-mills, timber and lumber lands.

The Lewin Lumber Co., which has two saw-mills near Attalla, Ala., will build a logging railroad from the mills to Eto-wahnton, a distance of fifteen miles, and there is a possibility of extending it to St. Clair county. The Lewin Lumber Co. has recently purchased a lot of timber lands in the county. The object of the road is to bring the logs to mills.

R. G. Dennis, a prominent saw-mill operator of Virginia, has bought the Springstead lumber plant at Brooksville, Fla., and will move it to a convenient point on the Brooksville & Hudson Railroad. Mr. Dennis expects to have two saw-mills in operation by July 1, which will furnish lumber for his novelty works, to be located near the station at Brooksville.

The lumber plant known as the Newman Lumber Co., one of the largest saw-mills and planers in South Mississippi, was partly destroyed by fire at Hattiesburg last week. The capacity of the mill was 250,000 feet daily, and the company forwarded on an average eighteen cars daily. The estimated loss is said to be about \$75,000 to \$100,000. The plant was insured.

The Baltimore Mahogany Co., previously reported with a capital stock of \$50,000, will establish large mahogany mills at Canton, Baltimore county, machinery for which is said to have been purchased. The officers of the company are W. Eason Williams, president; James R. Bates, vice-president and general manager, and Milton Lyell, secretary and treasurer.

The Rapides Lumber Co., located at Woodworth, ten miles south of Alexandria, La., commenced shipping on the 26th ult. 200 carloads of crossties for a Colorado railroad. Daily shipments will average twelve to fifteen carloads. This company owns the Woodworth & Louisiana Central Railroad, running from its mill at Woodworth, La., in the long-leaf-pine woods, to Lamourie Station.

Mr. J. C. Steigel of Harrisonburg, Va., has entered into a contract with the Virginia Mining & Improvement Co., which owns a tract of some 40,000 acres in Augusta and Highland counties, to cut timber and bark from a portion of the tract near the present terminus of the Chesapeake & Western Railroad. The further extension of this railroad will make available a large tract of heavily-timbered lands at present inaccessible.

It is stated that Mr. Gustave Floeter, with a crew of twenty men, will leave Menominee, Mich., in a few days for Deridder, La., where they will build a big saw-mill for the Ludington, Wells & Van Schnick Co. The mill to be built will be one of the largest in Louisiana, and will be 64 feet wide by 360 feet long. The company has a vast amount of timber in that section, and during the summer will construct a logging road thirteen miles long to tap the timber.

MECHANICAL.

The Fuller Cotton Gin.

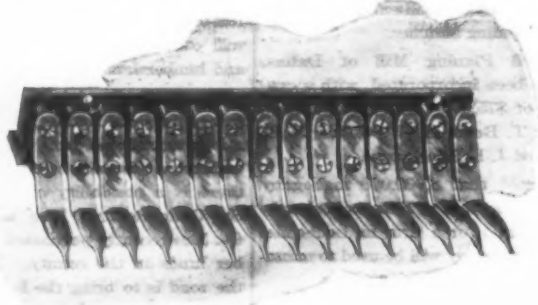
What is regarded as a most important improvement in the primary handling of cotton is a gin invented by Mr. James T. Fuller of Calvert, Texas, and New York city. Refinements of the saw gin and the use of the roller gin have pointed steadily to betterment in separating the fiber of cotton from its seed, and the needle gin invented by Mr. Fuller is intended to do the excellent work of the roller

but three turns the rings can be instantly separated and the needles which fit in their angular slots can be quickly taken out or replaced. This operation is as simple as the placing of a needle in a sewing machine, and can be performed by anyone proficient in operating a cotton gin. The needles are made of the best needle steel, are highly polished, and have a very fine spring temper, while their cost is much less than that of a gin saw, and in strength they are far superior. Their hardness will prevent the ordinary wear from sand and dirt, and they are only in-

ning cylinder, thus preventing its breaking, while the peculiar construction of the ginning fingers makes it impossible to clog, with the result that there is absolutely no risk from fire caused by saw friction, as with the saw gin.

In moting, a special wind board is used which fits close to the needle cylinder,

for the brush to handle a much larger quantity of lint, and at a lower brush speed if necessary. The seed and roller adjustments are arranged on the left side of the breast, and are in easy reach of the ginner. Their exact positions are indicated by the relative positions of their respective handles as shown.

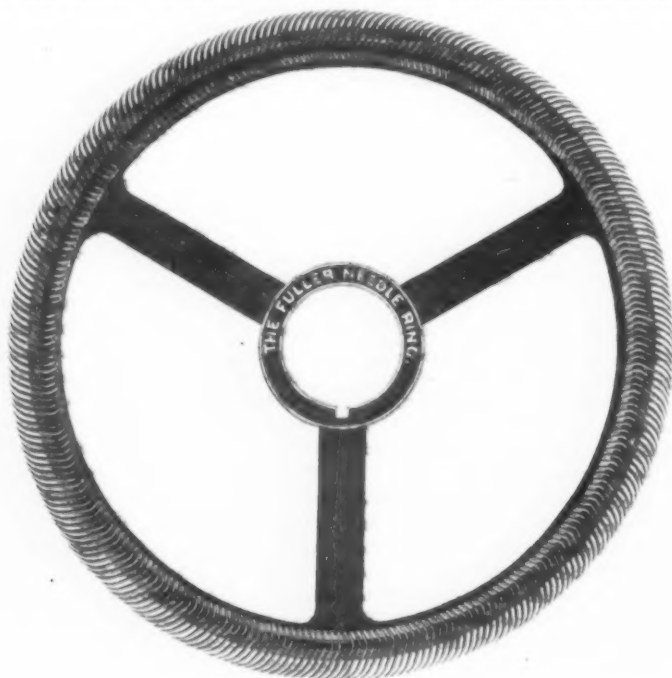


THE FULLER COTTON GIN.

gin without sacrificing the speed and simplicity of the saw gin. The principle of the Fuller gin, which, with some of its parts, is illustrated herewith, may really be termed an amalgamation of the principles of both the saw gin and the roller gin—that is, round-edge blades, simply constructed and formed onto short rib-like parts, perform the function of the rib of the saw gin and the knife-blade of the roller gin. This device, called a "ginning finger," is made of case-hardened steel. They are smoothly finished, and are fastened by screws to a cast-iron grate attached to the hinged breast-

jured by nails, large rocks and such foreign matter as would completely destroy a gin saw. With the Fuller gin it only takes a few minutes to replace the injured needles, as before described. Broken needles fall out of the machine, either with the notes or seed, while it is not possible for them to pass out with the lint cotton.

The Fuller gin, by its underfeed, the steel huller fingers and the new ginning action, makes a very fine sample, which is far superior to the work of any saw gin. The turnout is equal to the saw gin, the seed are well cleaned, and there is a



THE FULLER COTTON GIN.

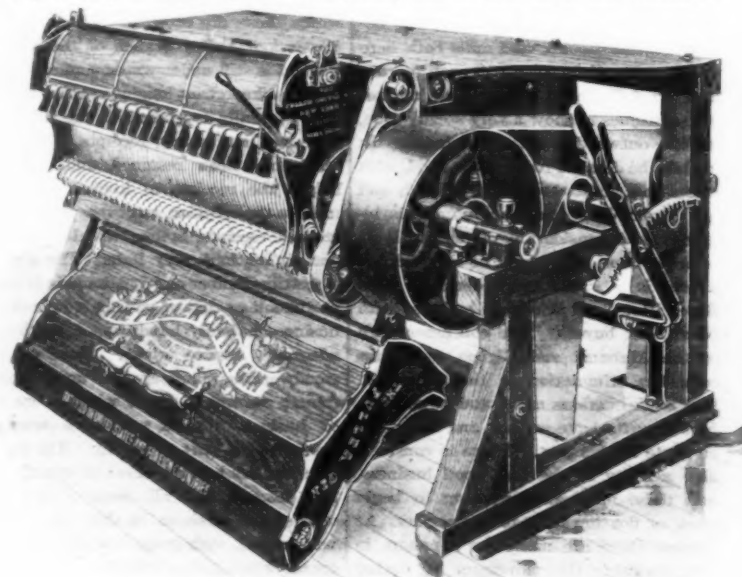
girt of the gin, and are thus interchangeable. This construction is a radical improvement over the common gin rib, which easily clogs with cotton at the bottom, causing danger from fire and vexatious delays in ginning, as it is very hard to disengage the clogged lint. The ginning cylinder consists of a series of cast-iron rings or spiders, three-quarters of an inch wide, into which self-locking needles fit. They are very accurately made, and when clamped together on the gin cylinder shaft by the end nut, the needles are as firmly held as if they were in a solid piece of cast iron, yet on loosening this

marked absence of short, half-length fiber in the sample. When properly adjusted the breast is firmly bolted down, and there is no need to raise it, except to take the gin apart or to replace broken needles. The ginning action is controlled by a system of punched steel lifting hooks, which, by a movement of the lever on the right-hand breast head, lifts the roll of cotton in the inner breast from the ginning cylinder. This is very effectual, and a great improvement over the old method of lifting the grate fall.

One of the salient features of the Fuller gin is that the roll revolves upon the gin-

thus preventing the upper cross-air current, rendering moting thereby more perfect than on a saw gin. This is very desirable with leafy cotton. The point of the needle pitches forward at a far greater angle than it is possible to make a gin-saw tooth, while the base of the needle has a pitch only of thirty degrees. This

The frame being made from the very best selected stock, thoroughly seasoned and securely fastened together by joint bolts, there is less liability with this construction of parts being broken or thrown out of alignment in handling. The machine is thoroughly finished in natural color, and is well sized and varnished

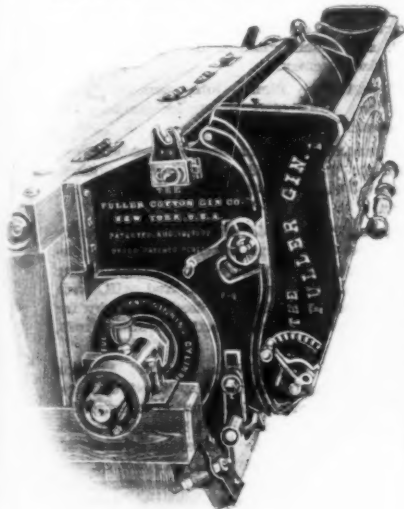


THE FULLER COTTON GIN.

increase in angle enables the needle to gather a large quantity of lint, thereby, the company claims, increasing the ginning capacity of the Fuller needle gin fully 20 per cent, over the saw gin, the cylinder speeds being equal. This forward curving of the needles makes the space between the needles practically equidistant from the base to the point, thus making it easy

with the best coach varnish. The gin requires but one belt in driving the cylinder and brush, and it is so arranged that the gin can be easily started or stopped instantly. The brush is made of thoroughly seasoned stock, and of the best solid dragged bristles, mounted on a machinery steel shaft. The brush sticks are so constructed that they can readily be refilled

or replaced, and every brush is accurately balanced and run before leaving the factory. The gin is fitted with the latest improved wick-oiling reservoir boxes, and the box linings can be replaced when worn at a slight cost. In size the Fuller needle gin is the same as that of a 70-saw single-drive huller gin of any standard make—that is, the height, length, width or top and size of lint flue connection are practi-



THE FULLER COTTON GIN.

cally the same. It uses an 8x19 cylinder drive pulley, and the feeder and condenser driving pulleys are arranged for any standard make of feeder and condenser.

The United States patents on this machine and on other cotton-handling devices are controlled by the Fuller Cotton Gin Co. of New York, with Southern sales department at No. 7 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn.

The Latta & Martin Pump.

There is a constant and steadily-growing demand for pumping machinery of the

In the design and construction of an equipment of this nature the Latta & Martin Pump Co. of Hickory, N. C., has been especially successful. Its system eliminates many disadvantages that the ordinary piston pump possesses. The company, in referring to its pump, says:

"Gritty and muddy water has always been the constant enemy of the ordinary pump—cutting out the cylinders, destroying the packings, getting under the valves and causing continued annoyance and expense. Another disadvantage with the ordinary piston pump is its extravagant consumption of steam, and doubly so if the steam is to be conveyed any appreciable distance.

"Happily, in our system all these disadvantages are eliminated. Our pump has no pistons or plungers to wear out, no packing to replace, and requires no lubricating. Furthermore, the compressed air can be carried any distance from the mill or plant to the source of water supply, and the whole operation controlled at boiler-room, thus dispensing with an independent pumping plant at the point of supply, and does not require the services of an additional man for the purpose, besides saving the cost of maintaining such plant.

"With our system water can be pumped from any distance, against any elevation, in any quantity, and from as many different sources as may be desired.

"It is simple, efficient, durable and economical. There is practically no loss in the transmission of compressed air, even to considerable distances. It does not pay to transmit steam even a short distance, owing to the enormous loss by condensation. We furnish air compressors driven by belt or actuated by steam. A steam-driven air compressor can be located in engine or boiler room, thus avoiding loss by condensation, and the compressed air thus obtained may be successfully carried several miles, if desired, without material loss. The Latta & Martin system greatly improves the water it pumps. The ex-

embodiment of such improvements as have been suggested by experience and patient investigation. It has no outside moving parts, no plungers or packings, requires no lubricating, is entirely automatic, and will take care of itself under hard usage. It has no "dead center," and can be operated and controlled by engineer at will, even though located several miles from mill. If properly installed it positively will not freeze up in the coldest weather. It will last indefinitely.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the pump, showing its interior mechanism. The valve at top of pump is so constructed that compressed air can enter only one cylinder at a time, and the air so entering forces the water from the cylinder by displacement. When all water is expelled from such cylinder, the small copper bucket in same being unsupported by the expelled water, operates as a weight, and by pulling down on the small lever in the valve actuates a trip for releasing the exhausted air and at the same time turning compressed air into other cylinder, when the same operation is again repeated.

TRADE NOTES.

A Hardware Store.—One of the best-stocked hardware stores in the South is being offered for sale. It is located at Johnson City, Tenn., a town of 7000 inhabitants. There is about \$12,000 worth of hardware on hand. Any intending purchaser will be given satisfactory reasons for the sale being desired. Byrd-Lowry Hardware Co. can be addressed for information.

Coal Lands Offered.—A valuable coal property suitable for immediate development in the South is offered for sale. It includes 24,000 acres of land containing coking and steam coal. The seams are said to be from four to eleven feet thick. Plenty of good timber is at hand, and the property is well located. N. B. Dotson, 915 Fifteenth street N. W., Washington, D. C., can give information.

The Ball Engine.—There is no cessation in the orders being placed for the Ball engine. This automatic cut-off engine is well known for especially efficient service in direct connection with electrical generators. The Institute for Blind, Janesville, Wis., is installing a direct-connected unit, and so is the Mineral Point (Wis.) Zinc Co. The Ball Engine Co., Erie, Pa., is furnishing two Ball engines for the two plants.

Cotton-Mill Location.—Endeavors are being made to locate a cotton mill at Seguin, Texas. Special inducements will be offered to capital that will invest in the establishment of the plant. Seguin has numerous advantages for such an enterprise, including an abundance of cotton, no city taxes and nominal State and county taxes, waterpower ready to furnish energy for textile machinery and land well located for mill buildings and other structures. Seguin Milling & Power Co. will sell or lease power and land on very reasonable terms. Correspondence is solicited.

Progress of the Huenekes System.—An indication of the growth of appreciation of the Huenekes system for manufacturing "sand and lime" building bricks is seen in the number of factories now being built. Messrs. H. Huenekes & Co., 114 Liberty street, New York, are owners of this system, and report that they are building at present not less than a dozen factories, besides those already in operation in the United States, Montreal, and Monterey, Mexico. It is stated that the capacity of these factories before the end of this season will exceed 500,000 bricks every ten hours.

Castner, Curran & Bullitt.—This well-known Philadelphia firm has appointed Jos. H. Sands general manager, with headquarters at Roanoke, Va. Mr. Sands will have jurisdiction over the freight rates, transportation and all railroad matters in connection with the firm's business. Samuel B. Cary has been appointed manager for the Eastern line of trade, with headquarters at Roanoke, Va., in place of D. H. Matson, resigned. He will have charge of sales of C. C. B. Pocahontas coal (for which Castner, Curran & Bullitt are sole agents) in North and South Carolina and in Virginia, except at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Berkeley.

Nernst Lamp Chicago Office.—Nernst Lamp Co., Pittsburg, Pa., now has an office in the National Life Building, Chicago. The large

number of alternating-current circuits and plants in the Chicago district have helped to increase the demand for Nernst lamps beyond the point where a local office can be dispensed with. A stock sufficiently large to promptly supply the trade and consumers will be carried. The rapidly-increasing popularity of this lamp promises to be an important factor in the illuminating field, as is evidenced by the number of large contracts recently placed for its installation in important buildings and manufacturing plants.

TRADE LITERATURE.

A Life Story.—An interesting lead is issued by H. W. Johns-Manville Company, 100 William street, New York. It describes the long service of the company's asbestos high-pressure packing rings. An illustration shows the ring after six years of service still in excellent condition, rod perfectly smooth and otherwise proving its durability. That ring worked continuously in elevator service under 125 pounds pressure, pump capacity 3,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The ring's condition permits of further efficient service.

Wickes Bros.' Stock List.—The monthly stock list of new and second-hand machinery offered by Messrs. Wickes Bros., machinery manufacturers, Saginaw, Mich., has been issued. This list includes boilers, engines, woodworking machinery, machine tools, pumping equipment, etc. The firm has sales warehouses at Saginaw, Pittsburg and Jersey City, and offices at Chicago, Pittsburg and New York. Prospective buyers of machinery can find prompt accommodations. Those about to contract for any equipment are invited to obtain prices from Wickes Bros.

Rope-Transmission Facts.—To "A Little Blue Book on Rope Transmission" can be attributed very largely the popularity and rapid increase of rope transmission in this country. This book is published by the American Manufacturing Co., 63 Wall street, New York, and distributed gratis to all who are sufficiently interested in the subject to ask for a copy. The book contains forty-six pages of thoroughly practical information. It was compiled by an engineer whom the American Manufacturing Co. sent upon a two years' journey, with instructions to visit every prominent designer of rope drives and plants where rope drives were in operation, to meet and discuss with those in actual charge of these drives their peculiar features, and to get at the subject in as practical and common sense a manner as possible, and one thoroughly within the comprehension of the average millman, eliminating all complicated formulae, which some books on the subject have in abundance.

Frank P. Milburn, Architect.—During the past decade there have been thousands of building structures of various kinds erected in the South. Southern development along industrial lines brought about the construction of numerous public and private buildings. This building activity naturally made the demand for competent architects, and the South has found it necessary to go beyond her borders to secure men of the highest attainments in this field of endeavor. These thoughts are prompted by an illustrated book which has been issued by Frank P. Milburn of Columbia, S. C. Mr. Milburn has been one of the most successful architects in his section of the country, having designed some of the handsomest and most costly structures in that territory. Among Mr. Milburn's designs was the Kentucky Capitol building, estimated cost \$1,000,000; Union Station at Savannah, Presbyterian College at Charlotte, South Carolina State Capitol at Columbia, Germania Bank Building, a steel-frame fire-proof structure, at Savannah; Union Station at Augusta, governor's mansion at Columbia and various others, including courthouses, club buildings, city halls, etc. Mr. Milburn's long experience has taught him that nothing is too good in the way of material, and he spares no time or expense to secure the best results obtainable in preparing his plans and specifications and superintending the construction. One may have an elegant set of plans, and if the builder does not follow them the owner is the loser and the architect has to shoulder the blame. Many of the architectural profession understand the theory, but are unable to put the same into practical execution. Both theory and practice have long been made a study by Mr. Milburn, and his success is well attested by a glance at the photographic reproductions presented in his book. Mr. Milburn announces that the well-known designer, Mr. Michael Heister, is now associated with him as designer and manager of the drafting department.

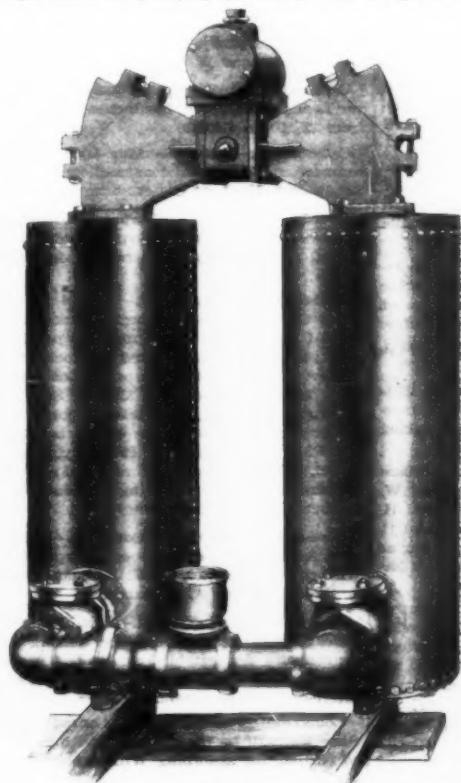


FIG. 1. LATTA & MARTIN PUMP.

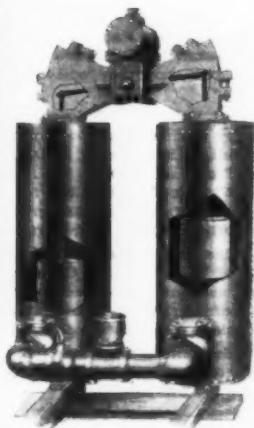


FIG. 2.

satisfactory class. Equipments of this character find a ready market if they are efficient, durable, simple in operation, and can be obtained at prices in keeping with the service to be required. The application of compressed air as a method of elevating and conveying water presents numerous advantages over other systems.

haust air passing out through the water in pool where pump is located thoroughly aerates it and frees it from all gases or gaseous matter, thus improving the quality of the water decidedly for both drinking purposes and for boiler uses."

Figure 1 shows the company's latest improved displacement pump. It is the

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

*Means machinery, proposals or supplies are wanted, particulars of which will be found under head of "Machinery, Proposals and Supplies Wanted."

In correspondence relating to matters reported in this paper, it will be of advantage to all concerned if it is stated that the information was gained from the Manufacturers' Record.

It often occurs that the organization of a new company in a town is not known by the postmaster, and hence letters addressed to the company are returned marked "not known." The Manufacturers' Record reports the first organization of all companies, and our readers, in seeking to get into communication with them, should be very careful in deciding how to address them, and it is often advisable to add the names of one or more incorporators as an aid to the postmaster in delivering mail.

ALABAMA.

Birmingham—Grist Mill.—Tennessee and Kentucky parties have purchased site at Avondale from B. F. R. den, and will organize stock company for erection of grist mill.

Birmingham—Real Estate.—Alabama Real Estate & Rental Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$15,000, by W. E. Terry, J. J. Cowan, Harry B. Strong and others.

Birmingham—Transfer Company.—Chartered: Charles Transfer Co., with capital of \$500, by C. C. Fleming and others.

Birmingham—Mercantile.—Chartered: Short Creek Grocery Co., with capital of \$200, by E. M. Tutwiler and others.

Birmingham—Land Company.—Chartered: Birmingham Land & Investment Co., with capital of \$10,000, by W. R. Brown, W. L. Willingham and I. C. Beatty.

Birmingham—Pipe and Foundry Company.—Southern Pipe & Foundry Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$35,000, by H. T. Beggs, J. J. Beggs and J. P. Beggs of Birmingham, S. F. King, L. L. Hackney and J. P. Hackney of Charlotte, N. C.

Birmingham—Mineral Lands, etc.—Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. has purchased property of Lady Ensley Land Co. for \$500,000. Property consists of extensive mineral lands throughout the North Alabama mineral belt.

Demopolis—Sewerage.—City will construct sewerage system. Address "The Mayor."

Hollytree—Saw-mill.—Indiana Lumber Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., which previously secured large tracts of timber lands near Hollytree, has commenced erection of large band-saw mill for developing the property.

Huntsville—Cotton Mill.—It is reported that Merrimack Manufacturing Co. will, upon completion of \$3,000-spindle mill No. 2, lately contracted for, build an addition to mill No. 1 to accommodate 30,000 spindles.

Jasper—Coal Mines, Coke Ovens, etc.—E. K. Richmyer of Ensley, Ala., and associates are organizing stock company for development of 16,000 acres of coal lands at Hilliard; 200 coke ovens will be erected.

Mobile—Oil, Gas and Mineral Lands.—Blenville Oil Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$20,000, for developing oil, gas and mineral lands. F. C. Scheib is president; J. R. Webster, vice-president, and Frank Petronovich, secretary.

Mobile—Oil Wells.—Magnolia Oil Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$25,000. F. C. Scheib is president; J. R. Webster, vice-president, and Frank Petronovich, secretary.

Mobile—Real Estate.—Chartered: City Guarantee Co., with capital of \$300, for dealing in real estate, by J. A. Watters, E. G. Draper, E. J. Buck and others.

Mobile—Rock crushing Plant.—Smith & Hobson, contractors, are installing machinery for rock-crushing plant at Paine's Hammock.

Montgomery—Lumber Mills.—Southern Pine Lumber Co. will be organized by C. B. McLaren, Geo. McAdams and W. T. Shepard.

Montgomery—Land Improvement.—J. L. Burton, G. W. Decker, S. A. March and J. Brooker of Winnacoe, Ind., will organize stock company to engage in truck and fruit farming on extensive scale; 8,000 acres in Escambia county have been purchased for the purpose.

Montgomery—Land Improvement.—Montgomery Street Railway Co. has acquired the Bloemfontaine Park property, and will make extensive improvements as a pleasure resort.

Moundville—Cotton Mill.—It is proposed to form company to build cotton mill, and R. L. Griffin is interested.

Sheffield—Electric-light and Power Plant, Water-works, etc.—The Sheffield Company, previously reported as incorporated under New Jersey laws, with capital stock of \$500,000, will arrange at once for operating and improving the several properties acquired, and which include that of the Sheffield Development Co., consisting of 6000 town lots; Sheffield Water Co., Sheffield Light & Power Co. and Sheffield Railway Co. Improvements include construction of railway system connecting Sheffield, Florence and Tusculum, and erection of large power plant on Tennessee river for operating railway system, to supply light and power for manufacturing enterprises. Henry Parsons of New York is president; J. W. Worthington of Sheffield, vice-president; W. U. Parsons, New York, N. Y., secretary-treasurer, and L. H. McIntire, Sheffield, general manager.

Woodward—Iron Furnace.—Woodward Iron Co. is reported as making preparations for erection of its third furnace, previously reported as contemplated; J. H. Woodward, president.

ARKANSAS.

Batesville—Ice Plant.—Company reported recently as organized with capital of \$35,000 by C. T. Rosenthal and others for erection of ice plant will be known as the Batesville Ice & Cold Storage Co. Contract will be placed for 20-ton plant.*

Dodd City—Zinc Mines.—Nakomis Zinc Mining Co. has increased its capital from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

Farmington—Mercantile.—Chartered: Farmington Fruit and Berry Association, with capital of \$5000, by A. C. Tenant and others.

Fort Smith—Wagon Factory.—Fort Smith Wagon Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$300,000. F. A. Baker is president; Geo. W. Cleveland, vice-president; Frank S. Reed, secretary-treasurer.

Little Rock—Mercantile.—Chartered: Jones-Crawford Furnishing Co., with capital of \$100,000. Claudius Jones is president; T. S. Shannon, vice-president, and P. W. Crawford, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

Little Rock—Oil, Gas and Mineral Lands.—Rock Creek Oil & Mining Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$25,000, for developing oil, gas and mineral lands. L. E. Walther is president; John Dress, vice-president; August Probst, secretary, and J. B. Sandefur, treasurer.

Mt. Olive—Realty Company.—Mt. Olive Realty Co., with capital of \$4000, has been incorporated by Humphrey Devereux, Ernest Nell and Ambrose Jeffrey.

Newport—Mercantile.—Chartered: Bailey Mercantile Co., with capital of \$10,000, by William Bailey (president) and others.

Newport—Real Estate.—Newport Land Co., with capital of \$10,000, has been incorporated. J. S. Williams is president; J. W. Grubbs, vice-president, and G. R. Hays, secretary-treasurer.

FLORIDA.

Brooksville—Saw-mill.—R. G. Dennis of Virginia has purchased and will operate the Springstead lumber plant at Brooksville.

Jacksonville—Gas Works.—Citizens' Gas Co. has increased capital from \$150,000 to \$175,000 for enlarging plant by installation of additional machinery.

Jacksonville—Broom Factory.—W. L. Sperling contemplates establishing broom factory.*

Jacksonville—Naval Stores, etc., Company.—Florida Naval Stores, Land & Lumber Co. has been incorporated under Delaware laws, with capital stock of \$1,000,000, to purchase lands in Florida and elsewhere.

St. Augustine—Electric-light Plant.—Ordinance has been introduced in city council authorizing issuance of \$20,000 of bonds for erection of electric-light plant. Address "The Mayor."

St. Augustine—Electric-light Plant.—John H. Longstreet of Philadelphia, Pa., has applied for franchise for establishing electric-light plant and operating electric street railway in St. Augustine.

Tallahassee—Wharves, etc.—Nassau Wharf Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$24,000, for construction of wharves and warehouses at Nassau.

West Palm Beach—Electric-light and Power Plant, Ice Factory, etc.—West Palm Beach Electric Light & Power Co., recently

organized with Joseph Jefferson, president, will apply for charter, with capital of \$50,000, and will, in addition to supplying light and power, manufacture ice.

GEORGIA.

Americus—Electric-power Plant.—Americus Illuminating & Power Co. has contracted for installation of new and additional machinery, including 150-horse-power engine.

Appling—Telephone Extension.—Harlem & Appling Telephone Co. will extend its system to Hazen and Thompson, Ga.

Athens—Cotton Mill.—Southern Manufacturing Co. will build 4000-spindle mill.

Atlanta—Telephone and Telegraph Lines.—American Telephone Co. has been incorporated under Delaware laws, with capital stock of \$400,000, to conduct telegraph and telephone lines in Atlanta.

Atlanta—Pyrites Mines.—Pyrites Mining Co. has been incorporated, with authorized capital of \$100,000, for conducting general mining business, by H. A. Alexander, Shepard Bryan and M. P. Cook.

Atlanta—Distillery.—Georgia Cattle Feeding & Distilling Co., reported recently as incorporated, will erect distillery with capacity of from 100 to 150 bushels per day.*

Atlanta—Coal and Iron Mines.—Southern Coal & Iron Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$25,000, and privilege of increasing to \$3,000,000, by H. F. Vandemeter, W. F. Cowham, H. B. Camp and T. J. Flournoy.

Atlanta—Electric Company.—J. A. Hesse Electric Co. has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$125,000.

Attapulgus—Sugar-cane Sugar Mill, etc.—Cohn & Co. of New York are planting 500 acres of sugar-cane near Attapulgus, and will convert the matured product into sugar, erecting mill of 200 tons of cane per day capacity.

Augusta—Trunk Factory.—Chartered: Augusta Trunk Factory, by M. N. Cleckley and Geo. P. Elliott.

Augusta—Furniture Company.—Chartered: E. M. Andrews Furniture Co., by E. M. Andrews and others.

Augusta—Mercantile.—E. M. Andrews and others have incorporated E. M. Andrews Furniture Co., with capital of \$15,000, for conducting general house-furnishing business.

Baldwin—Crate Factory.—O. F. Pirkey and F. M. Stover of Strasburg, Va., are investigating with a view to establishing crate and fruit-basket factory at Baldwin.

Broxtown—Timber Lands.—Dominy Price Lumber Co. has purchased 25,000 acres of timber lands, as recently reported, and will develop same; company will enlarge its mills during the coming summer.

Dalton—Marble Works.—Parties who recently purchased property of Jett Marble Co. at Maddox Mill contemplate erection of large mills for manufacture of black marble.

Dublin—Ice Plant.—Dublin Ice & Coal Co. will erect 40-ton ice plant.

Elberton—Box Factory.—Swift Cotton Mills will install small dry-kiln 10x18 in connection with shop they will erect for making boxes.*

Fort Valley—Land Improvement.—Miami Valley Fruit Co. has been organized by W. Z. Roll, J. E. Peterson, P. O. Getter and H. W. Truax, all of Ohio; L. L. Brown and C. W. Withoft of Fort Valley, for improving as truck and fruit farm 1200 acres which it has recently purchased near Fort Valley.

Gainesville—Cotton-oil Mill.—W. A. Matheson of Toccoa, Ga.; J. Carter of Gainesville and associates have incorporated Planters' Manufacturing Co., with capital of \$25,000, for erection of cottonseed-oil mill and ginnery.

Gainesville—Mercantile.—L. H. Johnson will organize and establish the Gainesville Shoe & Clothing Co.

Griffin—Electric Plant, Water-works and Sewerage.—City will vote on issuance of \$100,000 of bonds for improving water-works and electric-light plant and for constructing sewerage system. Address "The Mayor."

Macon—Lumber Mills.—Company reported recently as incorporated by N. B. Corbin, J. R. Bowdre, J. W. Cabanis, C. M. Orr and others, with capital of \$25,000 and privilege of increasing to \$200,000, will be known as the Macon Yellow Pine & Hardwood Co.

Macon—Lumber Mills.—T. J. Bell Lumber Co. has increased capital from \$3000 to \$50,000, possibly for making improvements.

Moultrie—Tannery.—Joe Merritt of Wilmington, N. C.; D. A. Autrey and D. N. Horne of Moultrie are interested in establishment of leather-manufacturing plant.

Ocella—Oil Mill, Ginnery, etc.—Ocella Oil & Fertilizer Co., reported recently, has contracted for erection of its proposed oil mill; will also install ginnery and later on small fertilizer factory.*

Phoenix—Ice Plant.—John Summerhill of Dothan, Ala., will erect ice factory at Phoenix.

Savannah—Oil, Paint and Varnish Factory.—William Taylor will erect building 100x50 feet and equip as oil, paint and varnish factory.

Spring Place—Gold Mines.—J. S. B. Apollos and Lee Gault have purchased and are developing gold-bearing properties near Spring Place, as recently reported, and will, with others, organize \$1,000,000 stock company for extensive operations, erecting 10-stamp mill, etc.*

Waycross—Car Works.—South Atlantic Car & Manufacturing Co., previously reported incorporated for erection of extensive car works, has completed its organization, electing George Dole Wadley, president; W. A. Price, vice-president; F. H. McGee, second vice-president and general manager, and H. H. Burnet, secretary-treasurer. Arrangements are being made for immediate erection of necessary buildings, contract for which has been awarded to Jeff Darling. Contracts for machinery will also be awarded at once.

White County—Gold Mines.—A. W. Farlinger and associates have procured several mining properties in North Georgia, and intend developing same, as recently reported. Parties have erected 30-stamp mill buildings and placed in operation fifteen stamps; expect to place fifteen additional stamps, also six concentrating tables, and will in near future erect large smelter.

KENTUCKY.

Bowling Green—Strawboard Factory.—Company with capital of \$25,000 will be organized for manufacture of strawboard, pasteboard boxes, egg cases, etc.

Brooksville—Trace-holder Company.—American Trace Holder Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$3000, by J. H. Hafer, P. B. Powers and W. O. Holmes.

Catlettsburg—Oil and Gas Company.—Clover Leaf Oil & Gas Co. has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Catlettsburg—Dam.—Sheridan & Kirk have contract at \$94,615 for construction of Big Sandy dam, No. 1, at Catlettsburg.

Louisville—Hardware Company.—Snyder Hardware Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$25,000, by Augustus Snyder and others.

Louisville—Packing Plant.—Central Stockyards Co. will, it is said, begin work about April 1 on erection of its proposed packing plant; abattoirs to be erected on stockyards property will be of large proportions and cost in neighborhood of \$300,000. Sam S. Brown of Pittsburg, Pa., being reported to invest about \$150,000 in the enterprise, and Ira F. Brainard, also of Pittsburg, about \$50,000. These parties were reported several months ago as contemplating establishment of such a plant at Louisville.

Louisville—Amusement Company.—Louisville Amusement Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$35,000, by W. J. Semonin, W. L. Weller, Jr., and A. L. Harris.

Louisville—Packing Plant.—New York and Chicago parties are said to be making arrangements for establishment of \$1,000,000 packing plant at Louisville. Names of those interested will be announced later.

Louisville—Shoe Factory.—Conrad-Rawls Shoe Co. will be incorporated, with capital of \$150,000, for absorbing Witherspoon Bros. & Co., manufacturers of shoes. New factory will be erected at once and business conducted on large scale; Robert S. Witherspoon, general manager.

Madisonville—Coal Mines.—Buffalo & Tradewater Railroad Co. has purchased and will develop large coal-mining properties at Underwood.

Morton's Gap—Coal Mines.—W. W. Kingston has purchased and will develop additional coal-mining properties.

Shreve—Flour Mill.—T. E. Butler will erect roller flour mill.

LOUISIANA.

Berwick—Lumber Mills.—Emporia Lumber Co. of Houston, Texas, has purchased Swampers Shingle, Lumber & Manufacturing Co.'s mills at Berwick, and will operate same.

Gretna—Land Cultivation.—G. H. T. Shaw of Dixon, Ill., reported recently under New Orleans as having purchased 7000 acres of land in Jefferson parish and to improve same by cultivation of rice, has organized Old Plantation Co., Limited. Contracts for machinery, etc., have all been awarded.

Jennings—Oil Wells.—Morse Oil Co., with capital of \$100,000, has been incorporated for development of oil wells, etc.

Kenner—Lumber Mills.—Sutherland-Innes Company is making extensive improvements, including installation of new machinery.

Lake Charles—Timber Lands.—C. B. Sewell of Long-Bell Lumber Co. has purchased 17,530 acres of timber lands for development.

Lake Charles—Development Company.—Gulf Coast Development Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$300,000. V. M. Twitcheil is president; A. C. Brainard, vice-president, and S. T. Beer, secretary.

New Orleans—Terminal Improvements.—Southern Railway, C. H. Ackert, general manager, Washington, D. C., contemplates extensive improvements at Port Chalmette, which include new wharves, one grain elevator, large sheds and additional tracks for handling of freight cars.

Roanoke—Rice Mill.—Star Milling Co. of Crowley, La., has secured control of Roanoke Rice Mill & Cereal Co., Ltd. W. W. Dusen of Crowley will be president.

Ruston—Electric-light Plant.—Present municipal electric-light plant will be improved at cost of \$20,000; B. F. Thompson, mayor.

Shreveport—Street Improvements.—City has voted to expend \$533,000 in asphalt paving. Address "The Mayor."

Welsh—Oil Wells.—Interstate Oil & Land Co., previously noted, has incorporated, with capital of \$100,000, by William E. Ramsey, R. H. Nason of Lake Charles, La.; E. E. Bradley of Bay City, Mich., and others.

MARYLAND.

Annapolis—Dairy.—Philip B. Cooper has prepared plans for dairy for C. E. Remsen, to include cattle shed, hay barns, steam sterilizing and bottling house, etc.

Baltimore—Electric-light Plant.—United Electric Light & Power Co. has awarded contract for erection of its proposed substation to John Waters; building and equipment will cost \$100,000; will be two stories, of brick and steel, and will be used for distribution of lighting and other power in the subway.

Baltimore—Lumber and Supplies.—Chartered: Maryland Lumber & Supplies Co., with capital of \$1000, for dealing in lumber, timber, etc., by John Betz, W. Stewart Brown, Andrew Miller and others.

Baltimore—Mercantile.—North Baltimore Novelty Co. has been incorporated, for dealing in books, papers, cigars, etc., by Robert L. Myers and others.

Baltimore—Medicine Factory.—Chartered: Eareck Homeopathic Medicine Co., for manufacturing pharmaceutical and medicinal specialties, with authorized capital of \$10,000, by Thomas W. Eareckson, Graham B. Hall, J. Hanson, T. Jerome and others.

Baltimore—Telephone System.—Peninsula Long Distance Telephone Co. will be incorporated, with authorized capital of \$100,000, for constructing extensive telephone service through various counties of Eastern Shore. Company will practically be dominated by Maryland Telephone Co. of Baltimore. Incorporators include Stanley Baker, David E. Evans, Harry Welles Rusk, H. W. Webb of Baltimore, Joshua Clayton of Elkton, Md., and others.

Baltimore—Mahogany Mill.—Baltimore Mahogany Co., reported recently as incorporated with capital of \$50,000, will establish large mahogany mills at Canton, machinery for which is said to have been purchased. W. Eason Williams is president; James R. Bates, vice-president and general manager; Milton Lyell, secretary and treasurer.

Baltimore—Confectionery Factory.—Chartered: Murbach & Leusch Co., for making confections, etc., by August J. Murbach, Frederick W. Lipps and others; capital \$3000.

Baltimore—Jewelers.—Chartered: Welsh & Bro. Co., with capital of \$100,000, for conducting an established business. Frank E. Welsh, Thomas Welsh, Henry B. Coulson and George W. Richards are the incorporators.

Baltimore—Stove Foundry.—S. B. Sexton Stove & Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated to continue the business of S. B. Sex-

ton & Son, stove manufacturers; authorized capital \$300,000.

Baltimore—Excelsior Machine Company.—American Excelsior Machine Co. has been incorporated, with authorized capitalization of \$1,000,000, and will absorb corporation of the same name. Company controls patents of James R. Bate for excelsior machinery; rotary machine is used, and there is being installed at the Baltimore factory six machines which will have capacity of between 30,000 and 40,000 pounds a day. New company will arrange to locate factories in other cities. W. Eason Williams is president; James R. Bate, vice-president and general manager; J. Milton Lyell, secretary-treasurer.

Baltimore—Sewer.—Board of public improvements approved ordinance appropriating \$30,000 for extension of Eagle-street sewer.

Cumberland—Real Estate and Warehouse Company.—Chartered: Storage Warehouse & Real Estate Co., for conducting real estate and warehouse business, by C. L. Bretz, George D. Landweler, George H. Hetzel and others.

Cumberland—Flour Mill.—Johnson R. Morgan has purchased property of Deal Bros. Milling Co. and will operate as the Johnson R. Morgan Milling Co., to be incorporated. Plant will be thoroughly overhauled and new machinery installed, which will include machinery for manufacture of cut and ground feed, cornmeal plant, etc.

Salisbury—Ice Factory.—Crystal Ice Co. has leased and will operate Salisbury Ice Manufacturing Co.'s plant.*

Salisbury—Land Improvements.—James E. Tippet of Baltimore, Md., has purchased the Mardela Springs Hotel property, and will, with others, organize company for developing the springs located on the property.

MISSISSIPPI.

Gloster—Ice Factory, etc.—Epstein Bros. of New Orleans, La., have purchased Gloster ice plant; will enlarge same and add bottling plant and steam laundry.

Greenville—Paving.—City will vote April 1 on issuance of \$50,000 of bonds for street paving, as recently reported. No contracts have as yet been made. City Engineer J. S. Allen will have charge of work.

Gulfport—Cotton-oil Mill and Fertilizer Factory.—E. Van Winkle Gin and Machine Works of Atlanta, Ga., is making plans for the cottonseed-oil mill to be erected at Gulfport, recently reported.

Jackson—Furniture Company.—Chartered: Doughtie-Miller Furniture Co., with capital of \$20,000, by J. E. Doughtie, D. R. Miller and others.

Utica—Brick Works and Electric-light Plant.—Burnett & McDonald will erect brick works and install electric-light plant.

Vicksburg—Mercantile.—T. A. Helgason, A. S. England and others have incorporated Helgason-England Company, with capital of \$25,000, for conducting grocery and agricultural-implement commission business.

Vicksburg—Textile Manufacturers.—Leslie J. Montgomery, Thomas Conyngton and Clarence P. Moser have incorporated Southern Textile Co. of Mississippi for textile-manufacturing purposes. Capital is \$10,000.

Vicksburg—Publishing.—A. Kossman, Bernard Forster, R. E. L. Murphy and others have incorporated Southern Book Publishing Co., with capital of \$10,000.

MISSOURI.

Caldwell—Lumber Company.—Iron Mountain Lumber Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$50,000, by G. A. Cooley, Paragould, Ark.; S. A. Kerns, Payne, Ohio; R. G. Allen, Paulding, Ohio, and others.

Cameron—Street Paving.—City has awarded contract to Matt T. Hayde of Kansas City, Mo., at \$12,000 for street paving; other paving contracts will be awarded involving an expenditure of \$30,000.

Deepwater—Manufacturing.—Henry County Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$50,000, by William B. Eortersfield, George H. Davis, James E. Farris and others.

Joplin—Mining.—Prairie State Mining Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$150,000, by F. Y. Hamilton, C. F. Shinkle, J. B. Marsman and others.

Joplin—Land Improvement.—Chartered: Grand Falls Park Co., with capital of \$20,000, by Riley F. Robertson, George Painter, C. A. Dall and others.

Kansas City—Water-works Improvements. City has under contemplation considerable improvements to water-works; amount to be expended has not been determined, and no definite action as yet taken towards issuance of bonds; James A. Reed, mayor.

Kansas City—Stock-feed Company.—Chartered: Monarch Stock Feed Co., with capital of \$3000, by Thomas H. Garner and others.

Kansas City—Flower Company.—William L. Rock Flower Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$50,000, by William L. Rock, Chas. E. Helt, Thomas Westfelt and others.

Kansas City—Shoe Repairing.—Chartered: Boston Shoe Repairing Co., with capital of \$5000, by W. F. Taylor, Robert B. Taylor and Edmund Speck.

Kansas City—Power-house.—Metropolitan Street Railway Co. will begin at once on erection of its power-house previously reported; building will be of stone and brick, with gravel roof, and cost \$300,000, exclusive of excavation and equipment.

Kansas City—Realty Company.—Chartered: Woods, Waller & Holtz Realty Co., with capital of \$40,000, by Wm. S. Woods, Elmer Holtz and John A. Minor.

Kansas City—Mercantile.—Chartered: Wallace Reyburn Commission Co., with capital of \$2000, by James H. Wallace and others.

Needmore—Cannery.—Green Ridge Canning Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$3500, by M. L. Howard, E. J. Stewart, D. M. Young and others.

Sedalia—Mining.—Chartered: Hall Land Mining Co., with capital of \$50,000, by John N. Dalby, T. W. Bryant and W. D. Hall.

St. Joseph—Commission Company.—F. E. Fleming Commission Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$10,000, by F. E. and C. A. Fleming and others.

St. Louis—Printing.—Security Printing Co., with capital of \$35,000, has been incorporated by G. K. Warner, S. H. West, Wm. J. Turner and others.

St. Louis—Mercantile.—Charles A. Sweet Provision Co. has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

St. Louis—Laboratory.—Chartered: Hoeffken-Finke Laboratory Co., with capital of \$50,000, by Dr. W. D. Hoeffken and others.

St. Louis—Dairy.—New Western Dairy Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$14,000, by Charles G. Rohlfing, Milton E. Peters and others.

St. Louis—Brush Factory.—Betzold-Damm Brush Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$8000, by John Betzold, John Damm, J. Otto Damm and others.

St. Louis—Realty Company.—Chartered: Ashland Realty Co., with capital of \$2000, by Henry S. Feeler, E. W. Banister and others.

St. Louis—Packery.—Chartered: Crescent Packing Co., with capital of \$3000, by J. B. Williamson, Fred Myer, Henry Reinhardt and others.

St. Louis—Pants Factory.—Faultless Pants Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$25,000, by Louis Kahn, Jos. Kammer and Alexander Jeffers.

St. Louis—Investment Company.—Chartered: Traders' Investment Co., with capital of \$20,000, by Richard A. Jones, Louis A. Basso and others.

St. Louis—Wallpaper Company.—G. W. Miller Wallpaper Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$30,000, by George W. Miller, Edward Henderson and Henry Rolf.

St. Louis—Catering.—Chartered: Berlin Catering Co., with capital of \$8000, by John J. Walsh and others.

St. Louis—Chartered: Underwriters' Automatic Fire-Alarm Co. of Missouri, with capital of \$150,000, by George Gordon, Henry E. Corbyn, W. L. Beecher and others.

St. Louis—Novelty Company.—Chartered: Park Novelty Co., with capital of \$10,000, by Chas. H. Deltering and others.

St. Louis—Drug Company.—Chartered: Winkelman Drug Co., with capital of \$5000, by H. F. Winkelman and others.

St. Louis—Papier-mache Company.—Chartered: St. Louis Papier-Mache Co., with capital of \$8000, by Isadore Kessler, Bernard Stein and others.

St. Louis—Bakery.—Plans have been completed and contracts will be awarded for erection of new bakery of Manewal-Lange Biscuit Co.; will be six stories, of pressed brick and stone, 150x290 feet, equipped with automatic sprinklers, electric elevators, etc.; cost \$200,000.

St. Louis—Realty Company.—Accomac Realty Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$10,000, by Wm. E. Beckmann, Otto Moser and Julius Seidel.

St. Louis—Mercantile.—Chartered: Lincoln Mercantile Co., with capital of \$50,000, by Chas. A. Wilcox and others.

St. Louis—Manufacturing.—Chartered: Scott Manufacturing Co., with capital of \$50,000, by Wm. F. Scott, James Avery Webb and Richard P. Spencer.

St. Louis—Lead Mines.—St. Clair Lead Co., with capital of \$50,000, has been incorporated

by S. L. Swarts, Chas. M. Polk and Thomas J. Hoolan.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Andrews—Acid Plant, Ice Factory and Electric Plant.—Cherokee Tannic Acid Co. is building 80-barrel acid plant, and will extract acid from 100 cords of wood per day; installation of electric plant for lighting works and the town is contemplated, and erection of ice factory is also talked of.

Asheville—Quarries.—Balfour Quarry Co. of Asheville and the North Carolina Pink Granite Co. of Salisbury, N. C., have consolidated, and will operate on an extensive scale the several granite properties owned by both companies through North Carolina, using the name of the Balfour Quarry Co., whose principal office will be in Asheville, and whose officers are George R. Collins, president; George L. Erdman, secretary-treasurer, and Chas. F. Massey, general manager. Company's pink quarries will be equipped at once with new and modern machinery, which has been contracted for, and other improvements made.

Asheville—Mercantile.—Chartered: S. W. Warren Company, with capital of \$5000, by J. W. Warren and others.

Aurora—Transportation.—Chartered: Aurora & Idalia Transportation Co., with capital of \$25,000, by J. B. Whitehurst, W. T. Hudnott, W. H. Hooker and others.

Burlington—Lumber Mills.—Central Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated to conduct lumber and furniture manufacturing business, with capital of \$50,000, by R. W. Curtis, W. E. Sharpe and S. G. Moore.

Burlington—Printing and Publishing.—Chartered: Burlington Printing & Publishing Co., with capital of \$50,000, by C. A. Anderson, W. T. Williams and J. W. Murray.

Burlington—Cotton Mill.—It is rumored that Eugene Holt and James N. Williamson, Jr., will build cotton mill.

Charlotte—Cotton Mill.—Mecklenburg Cotton Mills will be organized, with capitalization of \$175,000; Wm. Coleman of Whitesides, S. C., president, and R. L. Tate of Columbia, S. C., treasurer-manager.

Charlotte—Water-works Improvements.—City board of water commissioners, R. J. Brevard, E. T. Cansler, W. C. Dowd and E. L. Keebler, will select site at once for new water-works plant, reported recently to be installed at cost of \$200,000. A. E. Boardman of New York is engineer.

Concord—Mercantile.—Chartered: White-Morrison Flower Co., with capital of \$12,500, by D. B. Morrison and others.

Dunn—Chair Factory.—Oregon Chair Co. will erect new three-story building 45x190 feet for enlarging capacity.

Dunn—Table Factory.—The \$6000 company reported recently as organized for erection of table factory will be known as Dunn Safe & Table Co., with H. V. Moulton, president; B. B. Jernigan, vice-president, and J. C. Cowell, secretary.

Elkin—Water-works.—City contemplates constructing water-works system. Address "The Mayor."

Enfield—Stemmy.—Gregory & Curtis Stemmy Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$4000, by Geo. B. Curtis, F. W. Gregory, W. F. Parker and others.

Fayetteville—Water-works.—City will purchase water-works plant. Address "The Mayor."

Gastonia—Cotton Mill.—Arlington Cotton Mills will add 2700 spindles and make other improvements.

Greensboro—Mercantile.—Scott-Sparger Company has been organized, with capital of \$15,000, for conducting grocery business (established).

Greensboro—Mercantile.—Chartered: Piedmont Mercantile Co., with authorized capital of \$100,000, by E. R. Carter, R. B. King and others.

Henderson—Sewerage and Street Improvements.—City will vote on issuance of \$40,000 of bonds for sewerage and street improvements. Address "The Mayor."

Hertford—Cotton-oil Mill.—Hertford Cotton Oil Mill has been organized, with W. S. Blanchard, president, and L. W. Norman, secretary, for erection of complete cottonseed-oil mill. Jas. Stewart of Washington, N. C., is architect.*

Hickory—Cotton Mill.—Ivey Mills, reported incorporated recently, will install 4500 spindles and 200 looms (not the equipment recently mentioned). The machinery has been purchased. O. A. Robbins, Charlotte, N. C., is engineer in charge.

Laurinburg—Cotton Mill.—Dickson Cotton Mill has ordered 1200 additional spindles.

Lexington—Brick Works.—Company reported recently as being formed for manufacture of bricks has incorporated as the

Victor Brick Co., with authorized capital of \$40,000, by George W. Montcastle, G. F. Hawkins, W. Lee Harbin and others. Address last-named incorporator.

Newton—Publishing.—Catawba County News Publishing Co. has been chartered, with capital of \$2500, by C. M. McCorkle, C. H. Mebane, D. P. Rowe and others.

North Carolina—Gold Mines.—Richmond, Norfolk and Washington parties are reported as organizing \$1,000,000 company for development of 2000 acres of gold-mining properties in North Carolina.

Rockingham—Cotton Mill.—Roberdel Manufacturing Co. will add 300 looms.

Rockingham—Cotton Mill.—Leak, Wall & McKee will add 200 looms. They now have 6200 spindles and 300 looms.

Rockingham—Cotton Mill.—Great Falls Manufacturing Co. will add 100 looms.

Southern Pines—Mining.—Laufman Mining Co. has been incorporated, with capital stock of \$1,000,000, for conducting general mining business, by P. H. Laufman and George Hutchinson of Southern Pines, W. K. Jackson of Carthage, N. C., and others.

Statesville—Cotton Oil Mill and Fertilizer Factory.—Company reported recently as organizing for erection of cottonseed-oil mill has incorporated as the Statesville Oil & Fertilizer Co., with capital of \$50,000, by N. B. Mills, E. G. Gaither, J. K. Morrison, J. L. Cowan and others.

Statesville—Cotton Mill.—N. B. Mills is endeavoring to organize \$100,000 cotton-mill company.

Wallace—Warehouse Company.—People's Warehouse Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$2500, by W. J. Bonry and others.

Winston-Salem—Ice and Fuel Company.—People's Fuel & Ice Co. has been incorporated, with authorized capital of \$35,000, by J. H. King, F. P. Kerner and others.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Anderson—Spring-bed and Mattress Factory.—Anderson Mattress & Spring Bed Co. will rebuild its factory recently burned at loss of \$5000.

Columbia—Drug Company.—Chartered: Union Depot Drug Co., with capital of \$3000, by Dr. L. A. Griffith (president) and others.

Columbia—Ice Plant.—Columbia Ice & Fuel Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$30,000, for manufacture of ice, by W. S. Reamer, F. Kartwright and others. W. S. Reamer was previously reported to build 15-ton ice plant, contract for which had been let.

Columbia—Paint Factory.—Henry Pannill and John Gore of Wilmington, N. C., will, it is reported, erect \$200,000 paint-manufacturing plant at Columbia.

Darlington—Warehouse Company.—Farmers' Warehouse Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$10,000, by Geo. H. Edwards, A. K. Kollock and C. W. Hewett.

Donalds—Cotton Oil Mill.—Donalds Oil Mill Co., lately reported incorporated, will build 20-ton cottonseed-oil mill; J. W. Brock, president.*

Greenville—Improvement Company.—Greenville Improvement Co., with capital of \$25,000, has been incorporated by L. W. Parker, A. C. Bristow and W. J. Thackston.

Greenville—Cigar Factory.—G. W. and D. W. Ebnugh have contract for erecting three-story building to be operated as cigar factory by American Cigar Co., main office in New York, will be equipped with 60-horse-power boiler, steam heat, plumbing, sprinklers, etc., and cost \$30,000.

Marion—Water-works.—Marion Water, Light & Power Co. is discussing construction of new system of water-works.

Rock Hill—Water, Light and Power Company.—Rock Hill Water, Light & Power Co., recently reported at length in these columns, has increased capital from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Walhalla—Cotton Oil Mill.—Aene Oil Mills has been incorporated, with capital of \$35,000, by D. Oelkers, C. W. Pitchford, John D. Verner and others.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga—Tool-steel Works.—Southern Steel Works will build an addition for doubling capacity of its plant; cost of improvements \$25,000.

Chattanooga—Iron-ore Mines.—Chattanooga Company, Limited, is opening up new iron-ore mine on its property in Hill county.

Chattanooga—Lumber Company.—King-Baxter Lumber Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$7000, and privilege of increasing to \$12,000, by W. C. King, Douglass Baxter, Bruce Baxter and others.

Cleveland—Hosiery Mill.—J. J. Mather contemplates the establishment of hosiery mill; will make heavy black-ribbed half-hose with double foot.*

Gainesboro—Oil and Gas Wells.—Gainesboro Oil & Gas Co., reported recently as organized for development of oil and gas properties, has incorporated, with capital of \$50,000. S. B. Fowler, J. C. McDearman, Clay Reeves, J. A. Williams and others are incorporators.

Halls—Hardware and Furniture.—Chartered: Halls Hardware & Furniture Co., with capital of \$4000, by W. G. Smith, W. F. Wilson, Wm. M. Fowler and others.

Knoxville—Zinc Mines.—Holston Zinc Co. has been organized, with capital of \$30,000. Company has probably organized for operating the Roseberry Zinc Co.'s property, reported recently to be reopened by James T. Shaw, F. J. Caghey, James G. Anderson and George E. Smith. Company will erect \$30,000 concentrating plant with capacity of 200 tons per day. Address Geo. E. Smith, manager.

Knoxville—Stockyards.—East Tennessee Stockyards Co. has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Knoxville—Lumber Company.—Pioneer Lumber Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$15,000, by C. B. Atkins, C. A. Stair, Howard Van Gilder and others.

Knoxville—Tailoring.—Chartered: Roos & Co., with capital of \$1000, by Jacob Roos, W. B. Mooney, L. C. Mabry and others.

Memphis—Cotton-gin Works.—Fuller Cotton Gin Co. will erect factory equipped with latest machinery for manufacturing its cotton gin; capacity will be 1000 gins per year.*

Memphis—Pearl-button Factory.—Erie Button Co. of Erie, Pa., will establish factory in Memphis for manufacture of pearl-button blanks, consuming about 2500 tons of shells per year; building will be three stories, 112x60 feet.

Memphis—Wood and Handle Factory.—Southern Wood & Handle Co. has been organized, with capital of \$5000, for manufacture of spokes, handles, etc., by J. D. Anderson, H. F. Busch, H. J. Wagner and others.

Memphis—Ice Factory.—Broadway Coal & Ice Co. (previously reported) has been incorporated, with capital of \$50,000, for manufacturing ice, by W. W. Simmons, Wm. D. Roberts, H. P. Johnson and others.

Memphis—Supply Company.—W. P. Williams and Louis Laas have organized as Williams & Laas, and will conduct general roofing, tiling, slating, heating and ventilating business at 59 Union street.

Mt. Pleasant—Phosphate Mines.—Robert K. Foedorer of Philadelphia, Pa., representing bondholders, has purchased the entire properties of the American Phosphate Co., including several thousand acres of land in Maury and Lawrence counties. Company will be reorganized and develop the mines on extensive scale.

Murfreesboro—Barytes Mining.—Weaver Oil & Mining Co. will begin the development of barytes on large scale, and is preparing to erect mill with capacity of twenty tons a day.

Nashville—Tie and Lumber Company.—Cumberland Tie & Lumber Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$30,000, by J. C. Shofner, J. H. Nell, J. P. Beaty and others.

Nashville—Mercantile.—Chartered: Wolf Shoe & Furnishing Co., with capital of \$5000, by H. Zander and others.

Nashville—Coke Ovens.—Bon Air Coal, Land & Lumber Co. will, it is said, build battery of coke ovens at Eastland.

Nashville—Stone-crushing Plant.—Tennessee Central Railroad Co. has contracted for stone-crushing machinery to be installed in new plant which will be located near Nashville; capacity is 500 tons of crushed rock per day, to be used for ballasting.

Nashville—Paper Company.—American Paper Co. has increased capital from \$18,000 to \$30,000.

Somerville—Mercantile.—Chartered: Wellford-Dickinson Mercantile Co., with capital of \$12,000, by C. L. Dickinson and others.

Sparta—Knitting Mill.—J. S. Jackson contemplates establishing a \$15,000 knitting mill.

Union City—Corn Planter and Drill Mill.—It is reported that the L. E. Brevard Manufacturing Co. of Huntington, Tenn., manufacturer of cotton and corn planters, will erect factory at Union City.

Waverly—Woodworking Factory.—Waverly Stave & Tie Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$6000, by Robert Dinwiddie, J. U. White, F. T. Gunther and John Koff.

Waverly—Coal Mines.—Waverly Coal & Mining Co. has increased capital from \$5000 to \$50,000.

TEXAS.

Amarillo—Live-stock Association.—Chartered: Panhandle Fair and Live-Stock Asso-

ciation, with capital of \$30,000, by B. L. Stringfellow and others.

Aransas Pass—Jetty Works.—H. C. Ripley has been awarded contract at \$230,000 for improvements authorized by Congress at Aransas Pass.

Austin—Brewery.—St. Louis (Mo.) parties are said to have made arrangements for establishment of large brewery at Austin. L. N. Goldbeck of Austin may possibly give information.

Beaumont—Oil Wells.—Hart Oil & Well Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$50,000, by George E. Hart of Los Angeles, Cal.; Walter S. Brush, Beaumont, Texas; James M. Shaw, Navasota, Texas, and others.

Beaumont—Oil Wells.—Chicago & Milwaukee Oil Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$10,000, by M. A. Fell of Chicago, Ill.; George M. Schell, John A. Heigler, A. E. Road and others of Beaumont.

Beaumont—Asphalt Works.—Texas Asphalt & Refining Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$300,000, for manufacturing asphalt by separating crude petroleum into its divisible and distillable parts. W. H. Wheeler, W. W. Sturges, C. E. Burrows and H. B. Betty are the incorporators.

Belton—Pumphouse.—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, H. U. Mudge, general manager, Topeka, Kan., will erect brick pumphouse to cost \$4000.

Bonham—Brick Works.—Bonham White Brick Co. has been organized, with capital of \$30,000, for establishment of white brick works with capacity of 20,000 per day.

Brownsville—Rice Mill, Irrigation Plant, etc.—Brownsville Land & Irrigation Co. is installing new 50,000-gallon pump to its plant near Brownsville, which will double the original capacity; company also is preparing to erect rice mill (reported as contemplated several months ago) of 1200 barrels capacity, plans for which have been prepared.

Brownwood—Land Improvement.—Winchell Townsite Co., previously reported incorporated, has awarded contract for laying off and platting townsite; active developments will be commenced about May 1 in developing property, and further contracts will be awarded; H. B. Hardiman, engineer in charge.

Brownwood—Flour Mill and Elevators.—Brownwood Mill & Elevator Co., reported recently as incorporated, has purchased mill of Coleman Roller Mill Co., and will remove to Brownwood, improving and enlarging capacity; elevators will be built and operated at Coleman and Goldthwaite, and possibly at other points.*

Caldwell—Electric-light Plant.—Watlin Square Bale Cotton Gin Co. will install new dynamo for lighting the town.

Cleburne—Gas Plant.—Cleburne Light, Power & Heating Co. has been granted franchise for heating and lighting city, and will install gas plant at once.

Corpus Christi—Gin and Mill.—Nueces County Gin & Milling Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$5000, by J. B. Thompson, Sam Gugenheim, John McLane and others.

Dallas—Planing Mill.—Buell Planing Mill Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$5,000, by Frank T. Ruell, H. W. Childs, J. E. De Witt and J. K. Blackstone.

Dallas—Mercantile.—Chartered: Boren-Stewart Company, with capital of \$300,000, by S. H. Boren, R. H. Stewart and others.

Denton—Telephone System.—Franchise has been granted the Independent Telephone Co. for construction of system.

Ennis—Machine Shops.—Houston & Texas Central Railroad, Jeff N. Miller, general manager, Houston, Texas, will enlarge its machine shops at Ennis.

Fort Worth—Seating.—Chartered: Texas Seating Co., with capital of \$30,000, to furnish seats for public buildings, by E. D. Hubbard of Chicago, Ill.; Thomas D. Ross, M. McElwee of Fort Worth and others.

Fort Worth—Publishing.—Clarence Ousley is organizing \$150,000 stock company for publication of daily paper.

Greenville—Telephone System.—Property of Greenville Telephone Co. has been purchased by E. L. Glendon of Pittsfield, Ill., as trustee for the Home Telephone Co., reported recently as incorporated, with capital of \$100,000, by Ed. L. Glendon and others. Company will enlarge and improve the exchange and extend its lines.

Hallettsville—Road and Bridge Improvements.—Lavaca county will vote May 2 on issuance of \$25,000 of road and bridge improvements bonds. Address "County Clerk."

Houston—Stationery Factory.—Bourke-Cargill Company, manufacturer of station-

ery, has changed name to the Cargill Company.

Houston—Lumber Company.—Texas & Louisiana Lumber Co. will increase its capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for enlarging its facilities.

Houston—Coffee-roasting Plant.—Nashville Coffee & Manufacturing Co., J. O. Cheek, president, Nashville, Tenn., will establish coffee-roasting plant at Houston.

Laredo—Irrigation System.—Laredo Land & Irrigation Co. has been organized, with paid-up capital of \$175,000 and purchased 12,000 acres of land, which it will improve.

Matador—Mercantile.—Chartered: Matador Mercantile Co., with capital of \$15,000, by C. I. Glenn and others.

Nederland—Supply Company.—Nederland Supply Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$30,000, by J. B. Peck, A. H. Scott, E. Rockhill and others.

Orange—Paper Mill.—Orange Paper Mills is installing additional machinery for increasing capacity.

Rusk—Saw-mill, etc.—W. P. Knox of Dallas, Texas, who owns 60,000 acres of timber lands on Neches river, will extend his railroad and build large saw-mill near Rusk with capacity for cutting not less than 10,000 feet of lumber per day.

Seguin—Road Improvements.—Legislature has passed bill authorizing Guadalupe county to issue \$50,000 for road purposes.

Shafter—Mining.—Chinatte Mining Co., recently reported as having increased capital from \$300,000 to \$500,000, has further increased to \$1,200,000, and will install new machinery for treatment of ores, whose values consist of gold, silver and lead; will also install concentrating plant with capacity of fifty tons of ores daily. Address John T. Burkett, secretary, Elliott, Ark.*

Velasco—Cannery.—Sam H. Hudgins and A. G. Follet, Jr., are organizing stock company for laying out oyster beds, erecting and operating cannery, etc.

Waco—Gold Mines.—Etia Gold Mining Co., with capital of \$20,000, has been incorporated by J. T. Harrington, A. W. Cunningham and H. H. Harrington.

Winneshoro—Improvement Company.—Elberta Improvement Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$50,000, by Sterling P. Bond, Thomas F. Cannon of St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Lankford of Winneshoro and others.

VIRGINIA.

Berkley—Dairy.—J. S. Etheridge and L. Gilbert will establish dairy.

Big Island—Pulp and Paper Mill, Dam, etc. Bedford Pulp & Paper Co. (Richmond, Va.), previously reported to build additional mill at Big Island, construct dam, etc., has awarded contract for the dam and powerhouse at Coleman's Falls to Glenaves & Co. of Lynchburg. Contract price is said to be about \$100,000.

Big Stone Gap—Coal Mines.—It is reported that John W. Hoen of New York has purchased for the Northwestern Coal & Coke Co. 3000 acres of coal and coke lands in Wise and Lee counties, Virginia.

Bristol—Lumber Mill.—Laurel Fork Lumber Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$50,000, by A. E. Otto of Alexandria, Ind., president; H. V. Otto, vice-president; J. M. MacRae, secretary. Company will build two saw-mills for developing timber lands in Scott county.

Covington—Insulator-pin Factory, Electric Plant, Ice Factory, etc.—Alleghany Pin & Bracket Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$50,000, for manufacturing insulator pins, brackets, cross-arms and other electrical supplies; has also purchased Covington electric-light and ice plants, and will operate same in connection with its manufactory, making extensive improvements to both plants; capacity of ice factory will be increased to thirty-five tons daily. Contract for erection of main building, which will be 225x45 feet, has been let to W. R. Mann, and contract for new brick buildings for electric-light plant and ice factory will be awarded shortly. T. M. Gathright of Fairmont, W. Va., is president-general manager; R. W. Crowder of Waynesboro, vice-president. J. A. Clark and F. W. Martin of Fairmont are also interested.

Danville—Flour and Grist Mills, Timber Lands, etc.—Douthat-Riddle Coal Co. has amended charter increasing capital and changing name to Douthat-Riddle Company for increasing business capacity, erecting flour and grist mill and to deal in timber lands.

Floyd—Arsenic Mines.—United States Arsenic Mines Co., Pittsburg, Pa., lately reported, has commenced development work on its arsenic property in Floyd county, and expects to install the most improved machin-

ery for treatment of arsenic ore. Contracts have not been let.*

Franklin—Lumber Mills.—Giles County Lumber Co. has been incorporated, with capital of from \$50,000 to \$100,000, for dealing in timber and coal lands; J. L. Camp, president; R. J. Camp, secretary-treasurer.

Franklin—Publishing.—J. P. Holland Publishing Co. has been incorporated for conducting general publishing and printing business, by J. Peter Holland of Franklin, J. M. Darden of Zuni, S. A. Mayer of Franklin and others.

Ivanhoe—Electric-power Plant.—B. A. Pelee, who recently purchased mills of New River Mineral Co., will install electric-power plant for lighting the town and for other purposes.

Lillian—Cannery and Saw-mill.—D. S. Trull will erect cannery, as recently reported, and will also erect saw-mill in connection.*

Lynchburg—Buggy Company.—Hughes Buggy Co. has been incorporated, with capital of not less than \$50,000 nor more than \$200,000, for manufacturing and repairing vehicles. E. E. Hughes of Lynchburg is president, and P. S. Barbour, South Boston, Va., vice-president.

Lynchburg—Laundry.—Frye & Chesterman have made plans for laundry building for F. L. Knight 60x100 feet to cost \$6000.

McKenney—Woodworking Plant.—McKenney Manufacturing Co. is installing machinery to make barrel and keg heading, staves, etc.; will also operate saw-mill.

Norfolk—Construction.—C. F. McNichol Construction Co. has increased capital from \$5000 to \$25,000.

Norfolk—Electric-power Plant.—Norfolk Electric Light & Gas Co. has been incorporated for generating light, heat and power; capital is from \$10,000 to \$50,000; officers, C. A. Nash, president; T. H. Synon, vice-president; W. W. Dey, secretary-treasurer.

Norfolk—Gravel and Sand Company.—James River Gravel & Sand Co. has been incorporated, with authorized capital of \$35,000, and E. J. Whitehurst, president; T. W. Ridgood, vice-president, and C. E. Herbert, secretary.

Norfolk—Tobacco Company.—Hall Tobacco Co. has been incorporated, with authorized capital of \$25,000. C. E. Hall is president; A. W. Johnson, vice-president and secretary.

Norfolk—Land Improvement.—Norfolk Land Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$25,000, for conducting real-estate business, by N. Beaman (president), H. L. Smith, Arthur Morris and others.

Norfolk—Electric-light and Power Plant.—Economic Lighting Co. has been incorporated, with capital stock of from \$1,000,000 to \$20,000,000, for manufacturing and supplying light, heat and power by means of electricity. Samuel B. Lawrence is president; Alfred T. Davison, vice-president; John B. Summerfield, treasurer, and Henry C. Everdell, secretary.

Norfolk—Publishing.—Ledger-Dispatch Publishing Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$200,000, for publication of the evening Ledger and Dispatch, which have consolidated. Peter Wright is president; J. M. Thomas, vice-president, and J. E. Maxwell, secretary.

Norfolk—Publishing.—Virginia Pilot Publishing Co. has increased capital to \$500,000.

Norfolk—Land Improvement.—Union Land & Improvement Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$10,000, for dealing in and improving real estate. J. T. White is president; J. D. Armstrong, vice-president; J. H. Fleming, Jr., secretary, and G. C. Walnwright, treasurer.

Norfolk—Chemical and Drug Factory.—Santos Compound & Distributing Co. has been incorporated for compounding chemicals, drugs, etc., with authorized capital of \$10,000. W. R. Matthews is president; G. T. Gray, vice-president, and W. W. Terry, secretary.

Norfolk—Electric-light and Gas Plants, etc.—North Norfolk Land Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$30,000, for maintaining sewers, constructing gas and electric-light plants, etc. S. Q. Collins is president; Eugene Ives, vice-president, and Joseph R. Ives, secretary-treasurer.

Norfolk—Canneries, etc.—Hampton Roads Oyster Packers and Planters' Association has been incorporated, with capital of \$200,000, for planting, packing and canning oysters, and will establish one or more large canning factories, etc. J. H. Fleming of Portsmouth is president; J. T. White and W. D. Hemmingsway, both of Norfolk, vice-president and secretary, respectively.

Norfolk—Cannery.—Chartered: C. F. Chase Packing Co., with capital of \$25,000.

Petersburg—Educational.—Chartered: Hoff-

man Hall Southern Domestic Training School, with authorized capital of \$5000; J. G. Harris, president; T. C. Johnson, secretary.

Petersburg—Publishing.—E. M. Clements Publishing Co. has been incorporated for enlarging an established publishing business. E. M. Clements is president.

Petersburg—Lumber and Planing Mills.—Virginia Lumber & Box Co. has been incorporated, with authorized capital of \$50,000, for operating saw-mills, planing mills, furniture and box factory. E. A. Robertson is president; Charles Hall Davis, secretary.

Portsmouth—Land Improvement.—The Virginia Company has been incorporated, with capital of not less than \$3000 nor more than \$25,000, for dealing in and improving real estate. Franklin D. Gill is president; John T. King, vice-president, and Alexander B. Butt, secretary.

Portsmouth—Land Improvement.—Tide-water Land Co. has been incorporated, with authorized capital of \$20,000, for dealing in and improving real estate. H. H. Parr is president; Thomas Fitzgerald, Jr., vice-president, and J. G. Edwards, secretary.

Richmond—Mining.—James River Mining Co. has been incorporated, with authorized capital of \$25,000, for dealing in real estate and mining properties. Merriweather Jones is president, and Thomas Armstrong, secretary-treasurer.

Richmond—Drug Company.—Chartered: T. A. Miller & Co., with capital of \$25,000, by T. A. Miller (president) and others.

Richmond—Bakery.—Ferdinand Block and George J. Scheffela of Philadelphia, Pa., claiming to represent a \$500,000 bakery syndicate of New York and Philadelphia, are investigating with a view to erecting large bakery at Richmond.

Richmond.—Chartered: Ellison-Harvey Company, with capital of \$35,000, by William Ellison (president) and others.

Richmond—Clearing Company.—Chartered: Richmond Clearing Co., with authorized capital of \$10,000, and Andrew Pizzini, Jr., president.

Richmond—Publishing.—Times-Dispatch Company has been chartered, with Joseph Bryan, president; John S. Bryan, vice-president, and A. H. Holderby, secretary.

Roanoke—Publishing.—Company has been organized, with capital of not less than \$20,000 nor more than \$50,000, for publishing paper. Campbell Slemg is president; S. H. Hooge, vice-president, and R. H. Angell, secretary and treasurer. Address R. H. Angell.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Berkeley Springs—Sand Quarry.—M. M. Folker of Pittsburgh, Pa., and F. H. Zimmers of Union Iron Foundry Co. of Pittsburgh have purchased and will develop sand quarries in Berkeley Springs.

Bluefield—Cold-storage Plant.—Nelson Morris & Co., packers, Chicago, Ill., will, it is reported, erect cold-storage plant at Bluefield.

Bluefield—Mercantile.—Chartered: Moose Book & Stationery Co., with capital of \$10,000, by W. R. Moose, G. F. Moose, J. C. Brose and others.

Cambria—Coal Mines.—Arminius Coal Co. has been incorporated for mining coal, manufacturing coke, etc., with capital of \$25,000, by Samson Smith, W. J. Coleman, S. M. Smith, R. O. Spicer and C. B. Bailey, all of Mineral, Va.

Cameron—Machine Shops.—Cameron Tool Co. has been incorporated for repairing engines, boilers, tools and machinery, with capital of \$10,000, by J. C. Amsheer, Harry Burkley, C. M. Irvin and others.

Charleston—Coal Mines.—Kanawha Consolidated Coal Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$150,000, for developing coal and timber lands, manufacturing coke, etc., by J. Jefferson Manning, A. W. Brown of Charleston, W. Va.; R. M. Baylor of Cumberland, Md.; J. M. Williams, Washington, D. C., and H. B. Davenport, Clay, W. Va.

Charleston—Coal Mines.—Carroll Coal Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$100,000, for developing coal mines, by Peter Carroll of Charleston, James Flynn of Altoona, Pa.; A. Briggardner of Junction City, Ohio, and James Flynn of Altoona, Pa.; Peter Carroll of Charleston, W. Va., and others.

Fairmont—Steel Mill.—It is reported that the Fairmont Industrial Co. has contracted with T. J. Costello of Cumberland, Md., for erection of \$50,000 steel mill.

Helvetia—Silica Quarries.—Davis Elkins of Elkins, W. Va., and associates have pur-

chased 200 acres of silica stone near Helvetia, and will install \$30,000 plant for developing same.

Hinton—Electric-light Plant, Water-works, etc.—R. H. Peterson of Hinton, O. M. Lance, T. F. Ryman and H. G. Marcey of Pennsylvania have purchased property of Hinton Water-Works Co. and Hinton Light, Ice & Fuel Co., and will consolidate the plants, operating as one company, which is to be incorporated. R. H. Peterson will be general manager.

Huntington—Car-coupler Company.—Trueblood Triple Automatic Car Coupler Co., to deal in patent rights for improving railway car couplers, has been incorporated, with capital of \$250,000, by S. L. Trueblood of Kenova, W. Va.; F. B. Enslow, Huntington, W. Va.; George McDonald, Parkersburg, W. Va., and others.

Huntington—Mercantile.—Chartered: Huntington Easy Payment Co., with capital of \$10,000, by W. A. Williams and others.

Huntington—Mining.—Home Producers' Oil & Mining Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$50,000, by Chas. Nash, J. K. Oney, D. E. Abbott and others.

Martinsburg—Publishing.—Fairfax Publishing Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$25,000, by C. W. Boyer, W. C. Kilmer, A. B. Noll and others.

Mason-town—Timber Lands.—A. C. Oliver Lumber Co. has purchased 2000 acres of timber lands and several saw-mills, and will operate same.

Morgantown—Lumber and Supply Company.—Morgantown Lumber & Supply Co. has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in lumber, brick, lime, etc., by B. M. Chaplin, C. W. Hudson, J. J. Wharton and others; capital \$100,000.

Morgantown—Mirror Factory.—Penn Mirror & Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., will, it is reported, remove its plant to Morgantown.

Morgantown—Mining.—Chartered: Crestholm Company, with capital of \$25,000, by C. K. Fife, C. W. Huston, George C. Baker and others, for development of oil, gas and mineral lands, manufacture of brick, building materials, etc.

Morgantown—Machine Shops.—Morgantown & Kingwood Railway Co. has contracted for construction of machine shops, engine-house, track scales and yards, and will later on let contract for erection of several operatives' dwellings.

Piedmont—Clay and Coal Mines, Brick Works, etc.—C. B. Karn, reported recently as having purchased for development 561 acres of clay and coal lands, has, with others, incorporated the Piedmont Mercantile & Developing Co., and will begin work on establishment of large brick plant at once, making a specialty of shape brick for blast furnaces, rolling mills, etc. Address C. B. Karn, general manager.*

Princeton—Telephone System.—Mercer Telephone Co. has been incorporated to construct telephone and telegraph lines by E. W. Maxwell of Spanishburg, G. L. Karnes, S. V. Straley, W. M. Mahood, J. C. Hughes of Princeton and others.

Raymond City—Orchard Company.—Kanawha Orchard Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$50,000, by James H. Stewart, B. H. Hite, T. E. Hodges of Morgantown, W. Va., and others.

Ronceverte—Telephone System.—Company has been organized for constructing telephone line from Ronceverte to Elkins. S. W. Payne and E. M. Arbogast of Marlinton, W. Va., are the promoters.

Wellsburg—Telephone System.—R. W. Irwin, Washington, Pa., has purchased and will operate telephone system of West Penn Telephone Co.

Wellsburg—Coal Mines, etc.—Beech Bottom Coal Co., lately reported, will develop 2230 acres of coal lands in Brooks county; no contracts have been awarded, but most of bids on steel tippie have been received, also on gravity haul of about 2000 feet long with capacity of 3000 tons daily; yard tracks are to be built, tenement-houses, machine shop, office building, etc. Electricity will be used in mine. Elmer Hough is general manager and engineer.

Wheeling—Oil and Gas Wells.—Barrett Oil & Gas Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$25,000, by Samuel Kuglen, John S. Benter, Chas. H. Heil and others.

Wheeling—Planing Mill.—Fahey Bros. Planing Mill Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$50,000, for establishing and operating planing mill, by Martin W. Fahey, M. J. Fahey, Dennis C. Fahey and others.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

South McAlester—Coal Mines.—William

Busby of Parsons, Kan., president of the Great Western Coal & Coke Co., has acquired controlling interest in the Osage Coal & Mining Co., and will begin at once extensive developments on the property, which consists of three large shafts, seven coal leases, fifty coke ovens and several slopes and undeveloped mines.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Blackwell—Mining.—Douglass Gas, Oil & Mining Co. has been incorporated, with capital stock of \$500,000, by George Ogg and H. J. Blackburn of Douglass, W. C. Frederick and C. O. Baker of Blackwell.

Craterville (not a postoffice)—Mining.—McCrorry-Bardwell Mining Co. has been incorporated, with capital stock of \$1,000,000, to operate in the Wichita mountains, locating mills and smelters. J. C. Bardwell, P. H. McCrorry, C. H. Markeson and W. W. Graves are the incorporators.

Geary—Brick Works.—Geary Pressed Brick Co. will increase capital from \$15,000 to \$50,000 for enlarging its plant.

Hobart—Mercantile.—Chartered: Mutual Mercantile Co., with capital of \$35,000, by T. S. Warren and others.

Lexington—Cotton-oil Mill.—Lexington Cotton Oil Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$40,000, for erecting cottonseed-oil mill, by W. N. and S. A. Hayes, W. T. James, A. M. Purdue and others.

Newkirk—Developing Company.—Chartered: Creek Prospecting & Developing Co., with capital of \$100,000, by F. J. Smith of Winfield, Kan.; Addison Gale of Blackwell, O. T.; J. J. Ketchell, B. C. Panine and C. C. Cowles of Brame.

Oklahoma City—Candy Factory.—Candy Manufacturing Co., with capital of \$10,000, has been incorporated by John Doerr, Floyd Lynn and Edward Hersman.

Oklahoma City—Pickle Factory.—Chartered: Monarch Vinegar & Pickle Co., with capital of \$2500, by George Bunker, S. E. Davies and others.

Oklahoma City—Telephone System.—Chartered: Oklahoma Southern Telephone Co., with capital of \$15,000, for constructing system of telephones, by W. A. Jennings, Graham Burnham and R. C. Willard.

Snyder—Publishing.—Snyder Publishing Co. has been incorporated, with capital of \$5000, by O. B. Riegal, J. A. Burke and J. H. Crumpler.

BURNED.

Denison, Texas.—Denison Macaroni Factory; estimated loss \$25,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Mattingly distillery of Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co.; estimated loss \$50,000.

BUILDING NOTES.

*Means machinery, proposals or supplies are wanted, particulars of which will be found under head of "Machinery, Proposals and Supplies Wanted."

Atlanta, Ga.—Residence.—J. O. Wynn will have plans prepared for erection of brick dwelling to cost \$25,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—Apartment-house.—J. O. Wynn is having plans made by Bruce & Morgan for erection of two apartment-houses to have all modern improvements, including steam heat, electric lights, elevators, etc.

Baltimore, Md.—Store Building.—Martin & Agnew have purchased and will remodel store building.

Baltimore, Md.—Dwellings.—William L. Haworth will build twenty two-story brick dwellings to cost \$50,000.

Baltimore, Md.—Store Building.—William H. Porter has contract for erecting new store building for Benesch & Sons, previously reported.

Baltimore, Md.—Dwellings.—John F. Carter will erect sixteen two-story brick and stone dwellings; cost \$10,000.

Baltimore, Md.—Residence.—G. A. & A. U. Davis have contract for erecting frame residence 44x36 feet at Overlea for J. Glyder; cost \$5000.

Baltimore, Md.—Engine-house.—Milton C. Davis will be awarded contract for building engine-house on McCulloh and Gold streets, recently reported; bid \$25,677.

Baltimore, Md.—Apartment-house.—Brown & Hildebrand have contract at \$41,185 for erecting Margill apartment-house, previously reported. J. Edward Laferty prepared plans.

Baton Rouge, La.—Hotel.—F. I. Raymond will receive proposals until April 15 for erecting five-story building. Plans and specifications may be seen at office of Mr. Raymond or W. L. Stevens, architect, New Orleans,

La. Proposals must be accompanied by certified check for \$5000. Usual rights reserved.

Birmingham, Ala.—Store Building.—W. E. Spluk is preparing plans for two-story brick store building 50x100 feet for J. G. Whitfield; cost \$10,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—Building.—Birmingham Milling Co. will erect one-story brick building to cost \$7000, and to be used as work-house.

Birmingham, Ala.—Dwellings.—W. M. Cosby will erect two-story brick dwelling to cost \$12,000. J. M. Caldwell will erect two-story frame dwelling to cost \$10,000.

Bluefield, W. Va.—Institute.—Edwin Mann, treasurer Bluefield Colored Institute, will receive sealed proposals until April 7 for erection of addition to girls' dormitory. Plans and specifications may be seen at office of principal of institute and office of State superintendent of free schools, Charleston, W. Va. Usual bond and rights reserved.

Bonham, Texas.—Schools.—City will vote April 7 on issue of \$33,000 of bonds for school buildings. Address "The Mayor."

Canton, Mo.—University.—Christian University, recently burned, will be rebuilt at cost of \$40,000.

Charlotte, N. C.—Depot.—Frank P. Milburn of Columbia, S. C., will prepare plans for enlarging and improving Southern Railway Co.'s depot at Charlotte at cost of about \$13,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Bank Building.—Citizens' Bank & Trust Co. will expend about \$15,000 in improvements, as recently reported. R. H. Hunt is architect. No contracts have been awarded.

Clarendon, Texas.—Jail.—Donley county has decided by popular vote to issue \$10,000 of bonds for erection of new jail. Address "County Clerk."

Danville, Va.—Residence.—Frye & Chesterman, Lynchburg, Va., have made plans for \$4000 dwelling for A. W. Traylor.

Denton, Md.—Jail.—F. E. & H. R. Davis of Baltimore have completed plans for proposed new jail at Denton; will be two stories, 40x60 feet, of brick and stone, heated by steam, etc., and cost \$15,000.

Fortham, Ala.—Church.—Methodist congregation will award contract April 29 for erection of its proposed new church. Address "The Pastor."

Elkins, W. Va.—College.—Plans have been completed for Davis & Elkins College, previously reported, and bids for erection of administration building will be asked within next week or ten days; cost \$45,000. Address "Trustees."

El Paso, Texas.—Union Depot.—El Paso Union Passenger Depot Co., previously reported incorporated, has completed organization, electing H. U. Mudge, Topeka, Kan., president; Chas. B. Eddy, Alamogordo, N. M., vice-president, and U. S. Stewart of El Paso, secretary and treasurer, and will begin at once on erection of its proposed \$250,000 union passenger station. E. B. Cushing, E. O. Faulkner and H. J. Simmons have been appointed committee, and will have charge of entire work relative to building. No plans have been adopted.

Farmville, Va.—Residence.—Frye & Chesterman, Lynchburg, Va., have made plans for residence for J. L. Richardson to cost \$4000.

Fort Fremont, S. C.—Administration Building.—Quartermaster Fort Fremont, S. C., will receive sealed proposals until April 22 for constructing administration building. Information furnished on application. United States reserves usual rights.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Building.—Dieter & Wenzel of Joplin, Mo., have contract for erection of additions to public buildings at Fort Smith, as recently reported; work will be conducted under supervision of contractors, and no contracts have been awarded for any material or machinery required. Additions will be three stories and basement, 51x56, and two stories and basement, 84x32 feet; cost \$74,664.

Goldboro, N. C.—Hotel.—Bridgers House will be enlarged and improved as hotel. Address George Bizzell, proprietor.

Greenville, Ala.—Courthouse.—Dobson & Bynum of Birmingham, Ala., have contract at \$35,000 for erecting Butler county's new courthouse.

Hagerstown, Md.—Residence.—H. E. Gessler of York, Pa., has prepared plans for \$10,000 residence for M. P. Moller.

Harmony Grove, Ga.—School.—City will erect \$10,000 school building. Architect has not been engaged nor contracts awarded. Address board of education.

High Point, N. C.—Church.—Salem Street Church will erect \$5000 edifice. Address "The Pastor."

Houston, Texas.—Department Store.—Houston Department Stores Co. has been incorpo-

rated, with capital stock of \$600,000, for erection of eight-story brick department store. Ed. H. Harrell, John McClellan, K. H. Cawthon and others are among incorporators.

Huntsville, Ala.—Dwellings.—Merrimack Manufacturing Co. has let contract to A. M. Booth for construction of sixty cottages (for cotton-mill operatives) to cost \$60,000. No architect required.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Store Building.—W. T. Simmons will erect two-story brick store building.

Kansas City, Mo.—City Hospital and Market-house.—City has under contemplation building of new hospital and an additional market-house, but no definite action has been taken. Address James A. Reed, mayor.

Kenner, La.—Dwellings.—Sutherland-Innes Company will build fourteen operatives' dwellings.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Y. M. C. A. Building.—Young Men's Christian Association has purchased Palace Hotel for \$30,000, and will remodel as a Christian Association building.

La Grange, Ga.—School Buildings.—City will issue bonds for school purposes. Address Arthur Smith, architect.

Lexington, Ky.—Schools.—Plans of James Russell Scott have been accepted for proposed colored school building, and those of H. L. Rowe for the two new buildings for white children, previously reported to be erected.

Lexington, Va.—Building.—Virginia Military Institute contemplates erecting new building to be known as an administration building.

Lynchburg, Va.—Business Building.—L. S. Agnor & Son have contract for erecting the proposed six-story business building of Barker-Jennings Hardware Co. Lewis & Burnham prepared plans.

Meridian, Miss.—Business Building.—C. H. Dobbs has contract for erection of three-story brick business building 30x100 feet, and to cost \$12,000.

Milledgeville, Ga.—Warehouse.—J. W. McMillan has contract for erecting warehouse 50x100 feet for Mrs. Clara B. Walker.

Montgomery, Ala.—Theater.—Montgomery Traction Co., W. H. Ragland, president, will erect theater at Pickett Springs with seating capacity for 1400 people.

Norfolk, Va.—Exchange Building.—Chamber of Commerce, Norfolk Real Estate and Stock Exchange will erect \$20,000 building.

Norfolk, Va.—Apartment-house.—Company has been organized, with C. A. Neff, president; C. E. Hardy, vice-president, and R. A. Wainwright, secretary, for erecting four-story stone, brick and terra-cotta apartment-house after plans by Neff & Thompson, to have electric lights and elevator, steam heat, etc.

Petersburg, Va.—Lodge.—David Dunlop will erect hunting lodge at Powell's Creek to cost \$18,000.

Powder Springs, Ga.—Hotel.—S. A. Anderson of Marietta, Ga., has purchased property at Powder Springs, which he will improve by erection of hotel, etc.

Reidsville, N. C.—Hotel.—Jonathan Robinson will build hotel.

Roanoke, Va.—Theater.—Frye & Chesterman, Lynchburg, Va., have made plans for summer theater for Roanoke Traction & Light Co.

San Angelo, Texas.—Business Building.—A. S. Gantt will erect three-story brick and stone business building.

San Antonio, Texas.—Hotel.—Eastern parties represented by Samuel Small are investigating with a view to erecting \$1,000,000 hotel. Secretary Business Men's Club may give information.

Savannah, Ga.—Hotel.—C. H. Dorsett and associates are organizing \$300,000 stock company for erection of eight-story brick hotel to contain 300 rooms.

Sistersville, W. Va.—Bank Building.—People's National Bank has awarded contract for erection of its building previously reported to A. Burthart of New Martinsville; contract price, exclusive of heating, plumbing and furnishing, is \$15,000.

South McAlester, I. T.—Depot.—Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway system will build depot; A. A. Allen, general manager, St. Louis, Mo.

Spencer, N. C.—Business Building.—John E. Ramsay of Salisbury, N. C., has completed plans for building to be erected by W. F. Snider of Salisbury, E. H. Stewart and D. J. Miller of Spencer; will be three stories, of brick, 50x110 feet.

St. Louis, Mo.—Business Building.—Mr. Maxwell of the Maxwell-Howard Mule Co. of East St. Louis, Ill., will erect large business structure.

St. Louis, Mo.—Exposition Building.—Wm. C. Stubbs, State commissioner, Audubon Park, New Orleans, La., will open bids April 10 for erection of the ancient Cabildo (building selected by State commission) at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, in accordance with plans and specifications of Will A. Freret, architect, which may be inspected at above office. Each bid must be accompanied by certified check for \$500. Usual rights reserved.

St. Louis, Mo.—Hotel.—Plans have been completed for the proposed brick hotel building to be erected by the Co-operative Missionary Union at cost of \$40,000. Work is under direction of Rev. T. G. Atterberry, superintendent.

Tifton, Ga.—Church.—Norman Park Baptist congregation will build \$8000 church. Address "The Pastor."

Valdosta, Ga.—Office Building.—A. J. Strickland will build five-story office building.

Wellsburg, W. Va.—Courthouse.—Park West has contract at \$6850 for reconstructing courthouse.

Westminster, S. C.—Schools.—City has voted issue of \$10,000 of bonds for building graded school buildings. Plans are wanted. Address W. P. Anderson, clerk board of trustees.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Railways.

Ashland, Ky.—It is reported that the Licking River Railroad will be converted to a standard-gauge line and extended from Yale to West Liberty and Midland City. E. W. Strack is general manager at Ashland.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta & Marietta Electric Railway Co., capital \$600,000, has applied for a charter. The incorporators are D. B. Gray, J. D. Good, F. W. Montgomery, Warren Montgomery and Nathaniel Haven of New York, P. O. McCarley of Fulton county, A. H. Cox and A. T. Cox of De Kalb county, W. R. Power, R. W. Boone and J. L. Anderson of Cobb county.

Attalla, Ala.—The Lewin Lumber Co., near Attalla, will, it is reported, build a logging railroad from its mills to Etowahnton, fifteen miles. It will be standard gauge.

Baltimore, Md.—It is reported that surveys are being made from Alken, on the Philadelphia division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Cecil county, Maryland, for a connection with the Pennsylvania road at a point between Perryville and Principio. J. M. Graham is chief engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md.—Mr. F. C. Todd, Continental Trust Building, Baltimore, writes the Manufacturers' Record that it has not been decided by him and his associates to build an electric railroad from Waynesboro, Pa., to Pen-Mar, Md.

Birmingham, Ala.—Dunn & Lallande Bros. are reported to have the contract for the Louisville & Nashville's two-mile extension at Lehigh.

Bowling Green, Ky.—It is reported that the Bowling Green Railway Co. will build about six miles of extensions.

Cedartown, Ga.—It is reported that Dunn & Co. of New York have been given twenty miles of the contract for the Seaboard Air Line extension from Rockmart to Atlanta. M. Casey & Co. have five miles. Redmond & Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn., have four miles. J. W. Bushnell is engineer of construction at Cedartown.

Cumberland, Md.—The Westernport & Keyser Traction Co. has been incorporated to build a line from Westernport, Md., to a point near Keyser, W. Va. The incorporators are James L. Luke, Luke, Md.; N. U. Bond, Bond, Md.; David P. Miller, Cumberland, Md.; Zaddock T. Kalbaugh, Piedmont, W. Va., and James C. Watson, Keyser, W. Va.

Galveston, Texas.—Mr. C. F. W. Felt, chief engineer Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., writes to the Manufacturers' Record denying the report that the company has awarded a contract to Langtry & Co. to reduce curves and rebalast the line from Somerville to Conroe. He says that the company has under consideration the ballasting of part of this line, but no alignment revision, excepting an overhead crossing with the International & Great Northern Railway at Stoneham.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas F. Carroll of Grand Rapids is reported to be interested in a plan to build an electric railroad between New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Colorado, Oklahoma & Texas Railroad Co. has been chartered to build a branch of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway from Denison, Texas, to

Pueblo, Col. M. P. Paret is chief engineer of the "Orient" at Kansas City.

Honaker, Va.—The Clinch Valley Barytes Co. is reported to be building a railroad from the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk & Western for three miles down Lewis creek to the barytes mines. About two miles of the line has been completed.

Houston, Texas.—The Velasco, Brazos & Northern Railway has, it is reported, completed arrangements for building north to Dallas, about 250 miles. E. P. Spears is vice-president and general manager at Houston.

Jennings, La.—The Gulf Coast Development Co., with headquarters at Jennings, has filed its charter; capital \$300,000. The officers are V. M. Twitchell, president; A. C. Bramard, first vice-president; John E. Ross, second vice-president; S. T. Beer, secretary and treasurer; C. E. Jones, manager. The company is authorized to build railways, ferries, etc.

Lexington, Ky.—Construction of the Lexington, Versailles & Frankfort Electric Railroad has begun near Versailles. It is being built by the Bluegrass Consolidated Traction Co., and J. Franklin Clark has charge of construction. H. C. Beatty of Lexington is secretary of the company.

Louisville, Ky.—It is reported that the Louisville & Nashville Railway is surveying for an extension from Ducktown to Chattanooga, Tenn. R. Montfort is chief engineer at Louisville.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Illinois Central Railroad has begun construction of its double track from Memphis to Fulton, Ky.

Mountain Park, Okla.—The directors of the Texas, Mountain Park & Northwestern Railroad Co., recently incorporated at Guthrie with \$4,000,000 capital, are R. K. Kelley, Mark Roberts, W. P. Bryan, Burl Hillyer of Mountain Park and A. J. Robinson of Texowa, Okla. The proposed line is from a point on Red river in Comanche county, Oklahoma, or some point on the east line of Comanche county, to a point on the northern boundary of Oklahoma in Woodward county, an estimated distance of 200 miles, through the counties of Comanche, Kiowa, Greer, Roger Mills and Woodward.

Mountain Park, Okla.—It is reported that St. Louis and Kansas City capitalists have agreed to finance the El Paso, Mountain Park & Oklahoma Central Railroad, which is to connect Mountain Park, Mountain View and other cities, and which is reported to be backed by the Burlington system.

Nashville, Tenn.—It is reported that the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway will build an extension from Ringgold, Ga., to the new army post at Cloud Springs, Chickamauga Park, twelve miles. Hunter McDonald is chief engineer at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn.—It is reported that an electric railroad will be built from Smithville to Watertown. Senator Crowley of De Kalb county is interested.

Newark, N. J.—Chester H. Pond, one of the incorporators of the Memphis & Gulf Railroad Co., and president of the Cornell Construction Co., 22 Clinton street, Newark, N. J., writes the Manufacturers' Record that the line will run from Memphis, Tenn., to Pensacola, Fla., and will be 412 miles long. Contract has been let and work will begin soon. O. H. P. Cornell is chief engineer of the construction company, and will have charge of the construction, which will be standard, with 80-pound rail.

New Berne, N. C.—The voters of New Berne have voted in favor of subscribing \$50,000 to the Pamlico, Oriental & Western Railroad.

Newcastle, Ky.—Peter Arlund and others are interested in a plan to build a railroad from Newcastle to Eminence.

New Orleans, La.—The Leon Godechaux Company, Limited, writes to the Manufacturers' Record that the Franklin & Abbeville Railway Co. was formed for the purpose of taking over the railroad formerly belonging to the Franklin & Abbeville Railroad Co., with the intention of extending the line into Franklin and Abbeville.

Newport News, Va.—A. Braxton Edmonds, 222 Thirty-first street, is making the survey for the proposed West Point, Urbana & York River Railway from Toano.

Newton, Miss.—The Worthington Construction Co. of Birmingham, Ala., has a sub-contract for eleven miles of the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Railroad north and south of Newton.

Norfolk, Va.—The Chesapeake Transit Co. is reported to have completed its line to the Princess Anne Hotel at Virginia Beach.

Palestine, Texas.—The International & Great Northern Railroad is reported to be surveying for an extension from Spring,

Texas, to Alexandria, La. J. D. Trammell is chief engineer at Palestine.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr. John Blair MacAfee, 1002 Harrison Building, writes the Manufacturers' Record denying the report from Norfolk, Va., that he is interested in a plan to build an electric railway from that city to the seacoast.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Stony River Railroad Co. of Huntington, W. Va., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated in that State by M. H. Leonard, William E. Stokes, Paul H. Denniston and Harry M. Kurtz, all of Philadelphia, and Clifford L. Pullen of Beverly, N. J.

Port Lavaca, Texas.—The Rice Belt Railway Co. has been organized with the following officials: President, Ross L. Clark, Calhoun county; first vice-president, Judge H. E. Masterson, Brazoria county; second vice-president, G. M. Magill, Matagorda county; third vice-president, L. Ward, Jackson county; treasurer, D. P. Moore; secretary, W. G. Peterson; attorney, Willet Wilson; directors, R. S. Dilworth, L. Seabrook, R. E. Ward, Chas. Chilson and R. C. Gaines. The road is to extend from Galveston to Brownsville, connecting Port Lavaca, Angleton, Bay City and Refugio. Capital stock is \$1,000,000, and Port Lavaca will be headquarters.

Portsmouth, Va.—It is reported that the Seaboard Air Line will build an extension from Hartsboro, Ala., north to Opelika, Ala., about thirty miles. W. W. Gwathmey, Jr., is chief engineer at Portsmouth.

Redwater, Texas.—The Northeast Texas Railway, chartered last August to build from Redwater through Bowie and Cass counties, is now reported completed for fourteen miles. The route proposed is from Redwater southwest to Cusseta and northeast from Redwater to Texarkana, fifty-three miles. It is being built by the company for a lumber road principally. The officers are G. Munz, president, and B. A. Gray, chief engineer at Redwater. Others interested are J. J. King, J. E. Kirby, W. L. Estes, Hiram Glass, C. M. Whitley and A. L. McDaniel.

Richmond, Va.—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway is reported to have awarded contracts for twenty miles of second track east of Richmond and for seventy miles of second track between Clifton Forge, Va., and Charleston, W. Va.

Savannah, Ga.—It is reported that the Central of Georgia Railroad will immediately begin the construction of an extension from Missionary Ridge Station three miles to the new military post at Cloud Springs and Chickamauga Park. H. M. Steele is chief engineer at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga.—G. S. Baxter & Co. of Jacksonville, Fla., are reported to have begun work on the Atlantic Coast Line extension from Punta Gorda to Fort Myers, Fla., twenty-eight miles. T. S. Tutwiler is assistant chief engineer at Savannah.

Selma, Ala.—The Selma & Cahaba Valley Railroad Co., which proposes to build from Selma through the Cahaba valley to the mineral region of Alabama, has elected officers as follows: H. L. McKee, president; A. W. Cawthon, vice-president, and E. S. Starr, secretary and treasurer; directors, H. L. McKee, A. W. Cawthon, I. Schwarz, L. M. Hooper, H. S. D. Mallory, B. S. Bibb and F. M. Abbott.

Shreveport, La.—The Shreveport & Red River Valley Railway Co. has, it is reported, awarded contracts to Winston Bros. of Minneapolis and Lee & Craney Bros. of Kansas City for 3,500,000 cubic yards of work on the extension of the line to Baton Rouge and New Orleans. W. E. Hawley is chief engineer at Shreveport. Contractors' headquarters will be at Baton Rouge.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Acme & Red River Railroad is being built in the interest of the Acme Cement Plaster Co. out of the town of Acme, in Hardeman county, Texas. Sam Lazarus is president, Century Building, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Hillsboro, St. Louis & Southern Electric Railroad will, it is reported, begin construction immediately. The line will be forty miles long, and the officers are T. F. Sneed, president; Dr. H. D. Brandt, vice-president and secretary, and H. W. Fenner, treasurer.

Talladega, Ala.—It is rumored that an electric railroad will be constructed between Talladega and Montgomery, about ninety miles.

Washington, D. C.—Bids have been received for the 25-mile extension of the Charleston, Clendenin & Sutton Railroad. The contract will soon be awarded. Henry G. Davis is president, 1517 H street, Washington, D. C.

Welch, W. Va.—The Elkhorn & Tug River Railway Co., of which R. R. Smith is president, gives notice that on April 11 it will ap-

ply to the county court of McDowell county for an electric railway franchise over part of the public roads.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Williamstown & Moundsville Railway Co. has been granted an electric railway franchise in Pleasant county, West Virginia. Guy A. Wagner of Wheeling is president of the company.

Street Railways.

Anderson, S. C.—It is reported that Western capitalists are considering a plan to build an electric railway in Anderson.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgia Railway & Electric Co. will, it is reported, build an extension to Marietta, about eighteen miles. P. S. Arkwright is president.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Metropolitan Railway Co. has begun construction of an electric railway on Jackson avenue from St. John's avenue to Twenty-fourth street. It will be double-track.

Macon, Ga.—The Macon Railway & Light Co. is reported to be considering plans to extend the Vineville line.

New Orleans, La.—The New Orleans Street Railways Co. will, it is reported, immediately improve its tracks and crossings.

Machinery, Proposals and Supplies Wanted.

Manufacturers and others in need of machinery of any kind are requested to consult our advertising columns, and if they cannot find just what they wish, if they will send us particulars as to the kind of machinery needed we will make their wants known free of cost, and in this way secure the attention of machinery manufacturers throughout the country. The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD has received during the week the following particulars as to machinery that is wanted.

Agricultural Implements.—John Aswell, Arcadia, La., wants to purchase cultivators of all kinds, corn and cotton planters and fertilizer distributors.

Art Glass.—See "Church Furniture."

Baling Machinery.—Reading Wood Pulley Co., Reading, Pa., wants addresses of manufacturers of machines to bale hay and shavings.

Bank Fixtures.—Citizens' Bank & Trust Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., wants bank counters, burglar safe, inside vault fixtures, metal tellers' cages, steel ceiling, etc.

Bank Furniture and Fixtures.—Bank of Whiteville, Whiteville, N. C., is in market for bank furniture and fixtures.

Boiler.—See "Ginnery."

Boiler.—A. Capehart, Roxobel, N. C., wants second-hand tubular singular return boiler of about sixty horse-power.

Boiler.—Fayetteville Woodware Co., Fayetteville, N. C., is in market for new 100 or 125-horse-power boiler, probably with heater and pump.

Boiler.—J. E. McGuire, Wharton, Texas, wants new or second-hand 100-horse-power tubular boiler.

Boiler and Engine.—See "Oil Mill."

Boiler and Engine.—Oak Furniture Co., North Wilkesboro, N. C., wants engine and boiler.

Boiler and Engine.—Ward Furniture Manufacturing Co., Fort Smith, Ark., wants 14x42 engine and two 16x60 boilers.

Boiler and Engine.—Powhatan Lime Co., Richmond, Va., wants second-hand 50-horse-power engine, 60-horse-power return tubular boiler.

Boiler and Engine.—Snow Hill Butter-Dish & Basket Co., Snow Hill, Md., wants second-hand 80-horse-power return tubular boiler to stand inspection, and one 60-horse-power second-hand engine.

Boiler and Engine.—See "Irrigation Plant."

Boilers and Engines.—See "Mining Equipment."

Boilers and Engines.—See "Distilling Apparatus."

Bottles, etc.—Pineville Bottling Works, Pineville, Ky., wants bottles and other supplies.

Brick Machinery.—See "Mining Equipment."

Broom Machinery and Supplies.—W. L. Sperring, Jacksonville, Fla., care of National Bank of Jacksonville, wants names and addresses of manufacturers of broom machinery and supplies, including broom-corn, etc.

Building Material.—J. B. Downing, 231

Thirtieth street, Newport News, Va., wants steel, iron and plate glass.

Building Material.—See "Bank Fixtures."

Building Material.—Hampton Roads Yacht Club, Norfolk, Va., wants building material for house to cost \$3000.

Building Material.—R. H. Crossfield, Owensboro, Ky., wants prices on slate roofing for church building.

Building Materials.—See "Mining Equipment."

Building Materials.—Young Men's Christian Association, Knoxville, Tenn., wants building materials.

Building Materials.—Ocella Oil & Fertilizer Co., Ocella, Ga., wants building materials.

Canning Machinery.—D. S. Truitt, Lillan, Va., wants machinery for cannery and for making tin cans.

Canning Machinery.—Keene Canning Co., Keene, Texas, will purchase machinery for cannery of 2500 per day capacity.

Cement.—Barataria Canning Co., Biloxi, Miss., wants to correspond with manufacturers of cement.

Church Furniture.—Contracts will be let April 15 for pews and art glass for church. Address Wheeler & Runge, Charlotte, N. C.

Cloth Bands.—H. L. Davidson, 402 Keller Building, Louisville, Ky., wants endless cloth bands twelve inches wide and fourteen inches long, with heavy hemmed edges.

Cotton Compress.—W. T. Pitts, Indianola, Miss., wants complete modern compress outfit.

Cotton Gln.—See "Oil Mill."

Cotton-gin Machinery.—Fuller Cotton Gln Co., 7 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn., wants literature describing the various makes of cotton-gin machinery.

Cotton-oil Mill.—Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co., Anderson, S. C., wants cottonseed-oil-mill machinery.

Crank Handles.—H. L. Davidson, 402 Keller Building, Louisville, Ky., wants wooden crank handles four and one-half inches long.

Dam Construction, etc.—Sealed proposals will be received at engineer office, United States Army, room 2, custom-house, Norfolk, Va., until April 30 for rock removal and constructing rip-rap dam in Roanoke river near Weldon, N. C. Information furnished on application.

Distilling Apparatus.—Georgia Cattle Feeding & Distilling Co., Atlanta, Ga., will need engines, boilers and complete apparatus for distillery, including mill for grinding grain, etc.

Dry-kln.—Swift Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga., wants prices on dry-kln for box factory.

Dyeing Equipment.—See "Knitting-mill Machinery."

Dynamos.—See "Knitting-mill Machinery."

Electric-light Plant.—Crystal Ice Co., Salisbury, Md., wants to buy second-hand 50-light dynamo.

Electric Plant.—See "Heating Apparatus."

Elevator.—Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va., want passenger elevator.

Engine.—See "Printing Equipment."

Engine.—See "Flour-mill Machinery."

Engine.—Bedford City, Va., wants to purchase compound engine of Corliss type 150 to 175 horse-power for use in electric-lighting plant. Address J. A. Clark, chairman financial committee.

Engine.—John A. Mills, president Raleigh & Cape Fear Railway Co., Raleigh, N. C., wants to purchase second-hand engine, 16-inch mogul or 10-wheel freight with low drivers, Westinghouse air-brakes.

Engines.—See "Knitting-mill Machinery."

Engine-house Equipment.—Sealed proposals addressed to Board of Awards will be received by city register, City Hall, Baltimore, Md., until April 8 for furnishing two La France type piston steam fire engines, size No. 1, capacity 1000 gallons per minute; four combination chemical engines, hose wagons and one first size Hayes aerial hook and ladder truck. Certified check, in accordance with specifications, must accompany each proposal. Specifications furnished on application to P. W. Wilkinson, secretary fire department. Usual bond and rights reserved.

Engines.—G. E. Trice & Co., Hampton, Va., want hoisting engines and steel tubs.

Flour-mill Machinery.—Harsbarger Milling Co., Milton, W. Va., wants machinery for 125-barrel flour mill, 25-ton feed mill, including engine, mill supplies, etc.

Flour-mill Machinery and Supplies.—Brownwood Mill & Elevator Co., Brownwood, Texas, wants two sifter machines for bolting, two four-horse-power gasoline engines, receiving separator, scroll mill, screenings grinder, meal packer and other supplies.

Ginnery.—Ocella Oil & Fertilizer Co., Ocella, Ga., wants complete equipment for large ginnery; also wants boiler.

Heating Apparatus.—Young Men's Christian Association, Knoxville, Tenn., wants heating apparatus.

Heating Apparatus.—Arthur Smith, La Grange, Ga., wants heating apparatus (steam) for school building.

Heating Apparatus, etc.—C. A. Neff, care of Neff & Thompson, Norfolk, Va., will need electric lighting, steam or hot-water heating apparatus, electric elevator, etc.

Heating Apparatus.—R. H. Crossfield, Owensboro, Ky., wants prices on hot-air furnace for church.

Heating Apparatus.—Board of education, Harmony Grove, Ga., wants steam-heating or hot-water outfit for heating school building.

Heating Plant.—A. C. Toner, acting commissioner, Department Interior, office Indian affairs, Washington, D. C., will receive sealed proposals until April 16 for furnishing necessary materials and labor required to construct and complete steam-heating plant at Cherokee School, North Carolina, in accordance with plans, specifications and instructions, which may be examined at above office, offices of Gazette, Asheville, N. C.; Journal and Tribune, Knoxville, Tenn.; Builders and Traders' Exchange, Omaha, Neb.; Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., and Northwestern Manufacturers' Association, St. Paul, Minn., and at school. For further information apply to Henry W. Spray, superintendent school, Cherokee, N. C.

Hoisting Equipment.—See "Engines."

Ice Plant.—Batesville Ice & Cold Storage Co., Batesville, Ark., will need complete equipment for 20-ton ice plant.

Irrigation Plant.—Center Point Electric Light, Power & Irrigation Co., Center Point, Texas, wants 65-horse-power boiler, 40-horse-power engine, eight-horse-power centrifugal pump, pipe, etc.

Knitting-mill Machinery.—J. J. Mather, Cleveland, Tenn., wants names and addresses of manufacturers of knitting-mill machinery and supplies, including dynamos, engines, dye plant, etc., for manufacture of hosiery.

Lock Gates.—M. B. Adams, lieutenant-colonel engineers, United States engineer office, Nashville, Tenn., will receive sealed proposals until April 22 for construction, delivery, etc., of four pairs steel lock gates, filling valves, etc., for locks A and No. 1, Cumberland river. Information furnished on application.

Lumber Dealers.—James T. Campbell, Hadley, N. C., wants to correspond with lumber dealers.

Machine Tools.—Moncrief Furnace & Foundry Co., Atlanta, Ga., wants second-hand lathe, power punch and drill press.

Machine Tools.—W. A. Benson, Asheville, Ala., wants to purchase rough drop forgings for polishing and plating dental forceps.

Machine Tools.—Alvin Etheredge, Saluda, S. C., wants new or second-hand drill press, hand knife grinder for cottonseed huller knives, railroad track scales 100,000 to 125,000 pounds, engine lathe for general machine purposes; wants full description and price of machine and cut if possible.

Manufacturers.—M. B. Lewis, Enterprise, Miss., has invented and patented a plant-protecting device, consisting of semi-circular sheet of paper with holes made in same, so that when folded in shape of a cone hole will be in position to receive V-shape spring wire, which acts as latch or holder, extending beyond the base of cone or hood to sufficient depth as to act in capacity of an anchor and allow at the same time adjustment in the ground, and desires correspondence relative to having same manufactured.

Metal-workers.—See "Machine Tools."

Mining Equipment.—See "Well-drilling."

Mining Equipment.—Harold Coal & Coke Co., Clarksburg, W. Va., wants building material for tippie, plane, etc., mine cars, rails, etc.

Mining Equipment.—United States Arsenic Mines Co., Pittsburg, Pa., will contract for the most improved machinery for treatment of arsenic ore.

Mining Equipment.—Piedmont Mercantile & Developing Co., C. B. Karn, general manager, Piedmont, W. Va., wants engines, boilers, brick-making machinery, steel rails, mining cars, cable, etc., for coal mining.

Mining Equipment.—J. S. B. Apollos, Spring Place, Ga., wants machinery for gold mining, including 10-stamp mill with amalgamators, etc.; new or second-hand.

Mining Equipment.—Spadra Creek Coal Co., Clarksburg, Ark., wants engines, boilers, hoisting outfit, building material, etc.

Mining Equipment.—John T. Burkett, secretary Chumette Mining Co., Elliott, Ark., wants quotations from manufacturers for machinery that will treat ores whose values consist of gold, silver and lead; also wants quotations on concentrating plant of fifty tons per day capacity.

Oil Mill.—Donalds Oil Mill Co., J. W. Brock, president, Donalds, S. C., wants bids on machinery for 20-ton cottonseed-oil mill.

Oil Mill.—Flowers Branch Gin & Oil Co., Flowers Branch, Ga., wants complete cottonseed-oil-mill equipment, including engine and boiler.

Oil Mill.—Planters' Oil Mill, Gainesville, Ga., wants complete outfit for 40-ton cottonseed-oil mill and cotton ginner.

Oil Mill.—Hertford Cotton Oil Mill, W. S. Blanchard, president, Hertford, N. C., wants complete equipment for cottonseed-oil mill.

Oil Mills.—J. T. Murray, Lone Oak, Texas, wants machinery for two 60-ton cottonseed-oil mills.

Paving.—John D. Kelley, city secretary, Galveston, Texas, will open bids April 7 for paving 9134 square yards with vitrified brick in accordance with plans and specifications on file with C. G. Wells, city engineer. Contractors to furnish all material to be used. Certified check for \$100 must accompany each bid. Proposals must be made on blanks attached to specifications, which will be furnished on application. Usual rights reserved.

Pipe.—G. N. Henson, purchasing agent, Chattanooga, Tenn., is in market for 400 feet two-inch second-hand black pipe, 200 feet two-and-one-half-inch second-hand black pipe for delivery at Kaufman, Texas.

Pottery.—See "Stoneware Machinery."

Printing Equipment.—C. M. McCorkle, Newton, N. C., will need gasoline engine, job press, eight-column newspaper press, type, etc.

Railway Equipment.—Sabel Bros., Jacksonville, Fla., want 13-ton Shay locomotive.

Railway Equipment.—Geo. Pritchett, Greensboro, N. C., wants 10-ton 16-pound re-laying rail.

Railway Equipment.—See "Mining Equipment."

Railway Equipment.—Pickayune Lumber Co., Pickayune, Miss., will shortly want sixty-six tons of 25-pound T rails, one 12 or 14-ton standard-gauge locomotive, etc.

Railway Equipment.—Bibb Brick Co., Macon, Ga., wants second-hand steam shovel and light 12 or 15-ton locomotive, standard gauge.

Railway Equipment.—German-American Lumber Co., Pensacola, Fla., wants to purchase ten to fifteen miles 30 to 35-pound steel rails, new or second-hand; also narrow-gauge locomotive and log cars.

Saw-mill.—Morrill Orchard Co., Alto, Texas, will purchase portable saw-mill.

Scales.—See "Machine Tools."

Seating.—W. I. Pickens, S. L. Burwell or W. T. Foster, Lexington, Miss., may be addressed regarding purchase of seats for opera-house.

Sewerage.—W. E. Thomas, clerk of council, Roanoke, Va., will open bids April 4 for furnishing and laying 1000 lineal feet of 15-inch terra-cotta sewer pipe, in accordance with plans and specifications on file with City Engineer J. H. Wingate. Certified check for \$25 must accompany each bid. Usual bond and rights reserved.

Sizing Starch.—Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Co. Store, C. H. Cooper, manager, Whitmore, S. C., wants names and addresses of manufacturers of sizing starch, the kind usually used in cotton mills.

Soap Machinery.—Kansas City Soap Co., 1510 N. Fourth street, Kansas City, Mo., wants soap machinery.

Steel Pins.—H. L. Davidson, 402 Keller Building, Louisville, Ky., wants mild steel pins, with round heads, diameter five-sixteenths inch and two and one-quarter inches long.

Steel Tubes.—See "Engines."

Stoneware Machinery.—Wood, Chambers & Co., Augusta, Ga., want machinery for manufacture of stoneware.

Syrup Mill.—De Soto Agricultural & Manufacturing Co., De Soto, Ga., wants syrup plant, including cane mill, evaporators, etc.; capacity 1000 gallons of syrup per day.

Telephone Supplies.—Enterprise Manufacturing Co., Coleridge, N. C., wants bids on material, including wire, insulators, pins and two instruments for 'phone line of about eight miles.

Textile Machinery.—B. G. Rhyne & Co., Gastonia, N. C., wants second-hand quiller to run skein yarn off on quill for weaving.

Tin-can Machinery.—See "Canning Machinery."

Well-drilling.—J. H. Pippin, Elizabeth, Miss., wants addresses of manufacturers of

machines for boring artesian and common plantation wells.

Well-drilling.—Gainesboro Oil & Gas Co., Gainesboro, Tenn., wants complete equipment for boring purposes.

Well-drilling.—Oklahoma Manufacturers' Association, S. E. Bowers, secretary, Oklahoma City, O. T., wants to contract for sinking 2000 feet for oil, gas or artesian water.

Well-drilling.—John L. Clem, office chief quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas, will receive sealed proposals in triplicate until April 20 for sinking artesian well at Fort Ringgold, Texas. Information and blanks furnished on application. United States reserves usual rights.

Well-drilling.—A. D. Raymond, quartermaster, Fort Morgan, Ala., will receive sealed proposals in triplicate until April 25 for sinking artesian well at Fort Gaines, Ala. Information furnished on application. United States reserves usual rights.

Wharf.—Robt. S. Welsh, quartermaster, Fort Dade, Fla., will receive sealed proposals in triplicate until April 21 for constructing wharf. Information furnished on application.

Woodworkers.—White Hill Plantation Co., W. F. Beverly, president, Pretoria, Ga., wants to correspond with parties who understand making wagon spokes and handles of all kinds.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

Review of the Baltimore Market.

Office Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md., April 1.

While there was some trading in the Baltimore stock market during the past week, there was no break in the dullness which has prevailed for a long time. Prices were for the most part steady, and there was no tendency to unload. United Railways issues, usually active, displayed comparatively little movement. Gas securities were scarcely heard of, but there was some trading in Seaboard, although Cotton Duck and G. B. S. Brewing issues were very quiet. Trust-company shares and bank stocks were seldom traded in, and there were only moderate dealings in other investment securities.

United Railways common sold at 12½ and 12¾; the income bonds at 67½ to 68½; the 4 per cents at 93½ to 93¾. Consolidated Gas 6s changed hands at 110½, and the 4½s at 101½. Seaboard common sold down from 24½ to 23¾, and reacted fractionally; the preferred, starting at 40½, declined to 39½, but also made a fractional recovery; Seaboard 4s were dealt in at 83¾ to 84, and the 5s from 102 to 102¾. Cotton Duck common sold at 5 to 5½. G. B. S. common was traded in at 13; the incomes at 36¼ and 37, and the 1sts at 48½ to 49½.

In the trust-company group Colonial sold at 30, City Trust & Banking at 10¼ and Union at 69½ and 69¾, and United States Fidelity & Guaranty at 144¼ and 145. Merchants' Bank sold at 192; Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis at 41¼; Old Town at 10½, and Howard at 12.

Other securities traded in were as follows: Atlantic Coast Line new 4s, 89½; Atlantic Coast Line 1st consolidated 4s, from 94¾ down to 94¼; Atlantic Coast 4s, certificates (Conn.), 89½; do. 5s, certificates (Conn.), 111½; Baltimore City 3½s, 1928, 110; do. do., 1930, 110¼; do. 4s, 1926, 117; do. 5s, 1916, 122½; Baltimore Fire Insurance, 21½; Home Fire Insurance, 15; Georgia & Alabama Consol. 5s, 110½ to 110¾; Consolidation Coal, 85; Northern Central 6s, 1904, 103¾ and 103½; City & Suburban 5s (Baltimore), 114; Baltimore Refrigerating & Heating Co., 38½ and 39½; Georgia Southern & Florida 5s, 115; North Baltimore 5s, 120½; United States 3s, 1918, 108; Baltimore & Ohio stock, 91¼; Albany & Northern 5s, 95½; Virginia Midland 5th, 113; Carolina Central 4s, 96½ and 96¾; Baltimore City Passenger 5s, 108¼ and 108½; Georgia, Carolina & Northern 5s, 100¾; Maryland & Pennsylvania stock,

27; Georgia Southern & Florida 1st preferred, 99; German Fire Insurance, 25; Lake Roland Elevated 5s, 118½; Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron common, 37; do. do. preferred, 83, with a sale of two shares at 87.

SECURITIES AT BALTIMORE.

Last Quotations for the Week Ended April 1, 1903.

Railroad Stocks.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Georgia Southern & Florida	100	48	50
Georgia Sou. & Fla. 1st Pref.	100	96	100
Georgia Sou. & Fla. 2d Pref.	100	78	80
United Railways & Elec. Co.	50	12½	13
Seaboard Railway Common	100	24	24½
Seaboard Railway Preferred	100	39½	40
Atlantic Coast Line of Conn.	100	310	

Bank Stocks.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	100	29	31
Commercial & Far. Nat. Bank	100	126	132
First National Bank	100	160	
German Bank	100	107½	
Manufacturers' National Bk.	100	102	
National Bank of Baltimore	100	127	
National Bank of Commerce	15	28	28¾
National Exchange Bank	100	194	200
National Howard Bank	10	12	
National Marine Bank	50	37	
National Mechanics' Bank	10	31¼	
Old Town Bank	10	10½	10¾
Second National Bank	100	180	200

Trust, Fidelity and Casualty Stocks.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
American Bonding & Trust	50	83	90
Continental Trust	100	205	
Fidelity & Deposit	50	160	167½
International Trust	100	135	140
Maryland Casualty	25	63	
Maryland Trust	100	195	197½
Mercantile Trust & Deposit	50	164	
Union Trust	50	69	69¾
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty	100	143½	144½

Miscellaneous Stocks.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
G. B. & S. Brewing Co.	100	12	14
United Elec. L. & P. Pref.	50	38	40
Cotton Duck Voting Trust	100	4½	5
Consolidation Coal	100	84	86
George's Creek Coal	100	75	80
Consolidated Gas	100	70¾	
Ala. Con. C. & I. Common	100	35	
Ala. Con. C. & I. Preferred	100	85	

Railroad Bonds.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Northern	100	95¼	95¾
Atlanta & Charlotte 1st 7s, 1907	100	110	
Char., Col. & Aug. 2d 7s, 1910	100	113	
Columbia & Greenville 1st 6s, 1916	100	116	119
Georgia, Car. & North. 1st 5s, 1929	100	109¼	110¼
Georgia South. & Fla. 1st 5s, 1945	100	114¼	115
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s, 1922	100	122¼	124
Petersburg, Class B 6s, 1926	100	131	
Seaboard & Roanoke 5s, 1926	100	112	112½
Southern Railway Co. 5s, 1904	100	115¼	116¼
Virginia Midland 1st 6s, 1906	100	104	
Virginia Midland 2d 6s, 1911	100	111¼	
Virginia Midland 5th 5s, 1926	100	113	
West. North Carolina Con. 6s, 1914	100	115½	117
West Virginia Central 1st 6s, 1911	100	112¼	
Wilmington & Wel. Gold 5s, 1935	100	120	
Charleston City Railway 5s, 1923	100	106	
Charleston City Electric 5s, 1929	100	90	
Knoxville Traction 1st 5s, 1928	100	101½	103
Newport News & Old Pt. 5s, 1938	100	105	107
Norfolk Street Railway 5s, 1944	100	110	
United Railways 1st 4s, 1949	100	93¾	94½
United Railways Inc. 4s, 1949	100	67½	68
Seaboard 4s	100	81¾	
Seaboard 10-year 5s	100	101¾	
Lexington Railway 1st 5s	100	102¾	
Georgia & Alabama Con. 5s	100	110	111
Augusta Ry. & Elec. 1st 5s	100	100	

Miscellaneous Bonds.	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Mt. V. & Woodby's Cot. Duck 5s	75	74	
Mt. V. & Woodby's Cot. Duck Inc.	25	30	
G. B. & S. Brewing 1st 3-4s	49	49½	
G. B. & S. Brewing 2d Incomes	36	36½	
United Elec. Light & Power 4½s	87¼	87½	
Consolidated Gas 6s, 1910	110¼	110½	
Consolidated Gas 5s, 1939	112		

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS

Quotations Furnished by Hugh MacRae & Co., Wilmington, N. C., for Week Ending March 31.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Abbeville Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	75	82
Alken Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	100	90	92
American Spinn'g Co. (S. C.) Pfd.	100	104	
Anderson Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	125	127
Arkwright Mills (S. C.)	100	116	120
Augusta Factory (Ga.)	100	64	
Avondale Mills (Ala.)	100	90	
Belton Mills (S. C.) (old)	100	100	
Bibb Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	100	108¾	
Brandon Mills (S. C.)	100	100	
Buffalo Cotton Mills (S. C.) Pfd.	100	101	
Buffalo Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	99	
Cabarrus Cotton Mills (N. C.)	100	122	
Chiquola Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	100	100	
Clifton Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	100	170	182½
Clinton Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	118½	
Courtenay Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	100	130	
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	100	94	
Dallas Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	100	90	
Eagle & Phoenix Mills (Ga.)	100	99	
Easley Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	101½	
Enoree Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	100	86	90
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	100	80	
Exposition Cotton Mills (Ga.)	100	150	
Gaffney Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	100	108	
Gainesville Cotton Mills (Ga.)	100	85	
Granby Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	100	
Granby Cotton Mills (S. C.) Pfd.	100	99	
Granville Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	100	163	
Greenwood Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	99	
Grendel Mills (S. C.)	100	104	
Henrietta Mills (N. C.)	100	203½	
King, John P. Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	100	90	91
Lancaster Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	110	
Lancaster Cot. Mills (S. C.) Pfd.	100	104	
Langley Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	100	170	
Laurens Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	100	
Lockhart Mills (S. C.)	100	101½	
Louise Mills (N. C.) Pfd.	100	102	
Louise Mills (N. C.)	100	100	
Marlboro Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	105	
Mayo Mills (N. C.)	100	170	
Mills Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	100	89	
Mills Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.	100	103	
Monaghan Mills (S. C.)	100	99	102
Monarch Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	96	
Newberry Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	121	
Norris Cotton Mills (S. C.)	100	109	115

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Orangeburg Mfg. Co. (S. C.) Pfd.	103½
Orr Cotton Mills (S. C.)	103
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Pelzer Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	196
Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	170
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Richland Cotton Mills (S. C.)	99
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Sibley Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	65
Spartan Cotton Mills (N. C.)	140
Spartan Mills (S. C.)	125
Trion Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	150
Tuacahn Mills (S. C.)	135
Union Cotton Mills (S. C.)	152½
Union Cotton Mills (S. C.) Pfd.	103½
Victor Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	130
Warren Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	100

ews, See